

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 28, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 97, 80

September 28, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 91, 81

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.00

2917 號九初月八年寅甲

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

一拜禮 號八廿月九年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LAND ATTACK ON TSINGTAU BEGINS.

JAPANESE LOSSES RETURNED AS 312.

Desperate Fighting in the Big Battle.

FRENCH AND GERMANS COMING TO CLOSE GRIPS.

British Beat Back Enemy With Heavy Losses.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 27, 5 10 p.m.

A message from Paris states that a German aviator dropped two bombs, which hit a hotel. A solicitor was killed and a girl wounded.

Hurled Back.

Sept. 27, 5 25 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—In many places the French and German trenches are only a hundred metres apart. The Prussian Guard in the Centre, from Rheims to Soissons, unsuccessfully attacked, and were hurled back.

Enemy Succeeded but Later Repulsed.

Sept. 27, 5 30 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—The enemy made a successful attack near Saint Menchould, but by the end of the day we had regained the lost ground.

There is no activity from Argonne to the Meuse, and no change on the heights of the Meuse, nor in Lorraine and the Vosges.

German Attacks Repulsed.

Sept. 27, 5 15 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Our Left is making perceptible progress. The enemy made extremely violent attacks between the Oise and the Somme. There were some bayonet charges, but all were repulsed.

Fighting Near Tsingtau.

Sept. 27, 5 45 p.m.

An official statement issued in Tokyo states that a land attack on the outskirts of Tsingtau started yesterday, and continues. The Japanese casualties so far total 312.

Situation Satisfactory.

Sept. 27, 10 25 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the situation is satisfactory. The counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy.

Russians Compel Germans to Retreat.

Sept. 27, 8 10 p.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd states that the Russians compelled the Germans to retreat at Druskeniki. The enemy has started an artillery duel with the fortress at Osowetz. The Russians have occupied Demitz.

Austrians Retiring.

A large column of Austrians is retiring from Przemyel, leaving in trains and motor-cars.

The statement continues:—We have been successful in the Carpathians, taking guns and prisoners. The Russians are pursuing the Austrians into Hungary.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Enemy's Forces in Lorraine and the Vosges Reduced.

Sept. 26, 6 30 p.m.

The forces of the enemy in Lorraine and the Vosges appear to have been reduced. Some detachments which had driven back our advance posts have been repulsed by our reserves.

Russians Take Rzeszow and Tourka.

Sept. 26, 6 30 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says the Russians have taken Rzeszow, on the railway to Cracow; also two fortified positions north and south of Przemyel.

Sept. 27, 2 45 a.m.

A Russian official despatch says the Austrians are retreating west towards Cracow. The Russians have occupied Tourka.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Inspection by the King of Second Army Battalions.

Sept. 27, 2 45 a.m.

H.M. the King has inspected those battalions of the new army which are stationed at Aldershot.

French Continue to Gain Ground at Woivre.

Sept. 27, 3 15 a.m.

A Paris official communiqué, issued in the evening, says: The enemy attacked along the whole line and were everywhere repulsed. We are progressing on the left wing. The situation remains stationary on the Meuse. We continue to gain ground at Woivre.

Zeppelin Captured at Warsaw.

Sept. 27, 5 10 a.m.

A Zeppelin airship arrived at Warsaw at five on Saturday morning and threw two bombs, doing little damage. Subsequently the Zeppelin was shot down near the fortress of Modlitz and the crew were captured.

Enemy Driven Back Over the Meuse.

Sept. 26, 6 20 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that the enemy has succeeded in crossing the Meuse, but our offensive has already driven them back over the river. Our attacks further southward have not ceased to progress.

Germans Lose Heavily.

The fourteenth German army corps has fallen back, suffering great losses.

The following telegrams appeared in our special noon edition of yesterday:—

Enemy's Heavy Losses.

Sept. 26, 5 20 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that there has been much activity shown by the enemy all along the line. Some heavy counter-attacks have been repulsed and considerable losses have been inflicted upon the enemy.

Centre Unchanged.

Sept. 26, 6 10 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that on our left the battle still continues to be most violent, between the Somme and the Oise. We progressed slightly between the Oise and Soissons. The centre remains unchanged.

Luxemburg Occupied by British.

Sept. 20, 11 45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown says that the Union Defence Force peacefully occupied the town of Luxemburg on the 19th inst.

Loyal Aden.

All the sultans and sheikhs in the Aden Protectorate have offered their services to His Majesty the King, and are offering prayers for the continued success of the Allies.

General Action Proceeding

London, Sept. 25, 8 35 p.m.

A Paris communiqué this afternoon says a general action is in progress on our left wing against the enemy's corps. The Germans on the right have been re-inforced from the centre and Lorraine. There have been no important modifications north of the Aisne but we have advanced in the centre. The situation in Argonne is unchanged; we are masters of the heights of the Meuse. To the south of Verdun our troops have advanced into the Beaumont region.

French First Olive Ground: Then Resume Offensive.

London, Sept. 26, 3 35 a.m.

A Paris communiqué issued at eleven o'clock last evening says that on the left wing, in the region north-west of Noyon, our advanced troops came in contact with superior forces of the enemy and were obliged to give a little ground; but, reinforced by fresh troops, they resumed the offensive vigorously. The struggle in this region is assuming a particularly violent character.

Enemy Retire Before Nancy Troops.

There is nothing new in the centre. On the right the enemy have begun to yield before the attacks of troops from Nancy and Toul, and are retiring towards Rupt de Mad. The action continues on the heights of the Meuse. The Germans succeeded in reaching St. Mihiel, but failed to cross the Meuse.

Huge Dublin War Meeting.

London, Sept. 25, 11 5 p.m.

Mr. A. Quinn addressed a recruiting meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin. Five hundred armed volunteers formed a guard of honour; thousands of people were unable to gain admission.

Premier Asks for Irish Volunteers.

Mr. Asquith said he came to call loyal Ireland to take her place in the defence of a common cause in vindication of international good faith and for the protection of the weak against the strong. How could Ireland delay in helping in the struggle for freedom for smaller nations? The best manhood of the nation was flowing in and he asked the National Volunteers to contribute, with promptitude and enthusiasm, a large contingent of recruits to Lord Kitchener's Second Army.

Mr. Redmond and "Ireland's Share."

Mr. John Redmond said the democracy of Great Britain had conceded to Ireland the right of autonomy, and Ireland was bound in honour to stand with the other autonomous portions of the King's dominions. If the barrier of the British Army and Navy were removed the liberties of Ireland would disappear in forty-eight hours. Ireland would bear her share of the burden with ability.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

HON. SIR O. P. WHITNEY.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 27.

The death is announced of the Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario.

[The Hon. Sir James Pliny Whitney, K.O.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Ontario, had held that office and the post of President of the Council since October 2, 1905. He was the representative of the county of Dundas in the Legislature from 1883. The deceased was Leader of the Opposition from 1897 to 1905 and, after the defeat of the Rees Government in 1905, was called upon to form a new Government. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative. Formerly he was a barrister, and he was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Reserve Militia. He was 70 years of age.]

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

How it was Prepared.

While public attention has been riveted upon Liege, our professional army has been able to get about its business without tireless solicitude on the part of well-meaning friends. Its business was, of course, to complete its establishments in men and horses and to collect its war outfit from the mobilisation stores.

The multiplicity of detail involved in this simple statement will hardly be realised by others than soldiers who lived through the stirring times of 1899-1900; and though since those days our system and machinery have improved, the preparations are now infinitely more elaborate, and less time has been available.

But the work of the unit commander is only a preliminary to the work of brigade and divisional commanders, who have to assemble their formations after mobilising their respective headquarters, which have no existence in peace time. The result has been to exhibit for the first time in the history of the British Army an organised field force complete "to the last gaiter button," which we have sent to the assistance of our Continental allies.

The fighting portion of the Expeditionary Force in all probability consists of 3,940 officers (439 cavalry), and 113,758 other ranks (8,830 cavalry), with 18,170 riding horses (7,350 cavalry), 450 field guns and howitzers, 24 heavy guns, and 183 machine guns. For the rapid conveyance of staff officers and orderlies 77 motor cars, 72 motor cycles, and 2,002 bicycles are provided, and the army's impediments in the shape of first line transport and train includes 240 pack horses, 1,442 carts, and 4,313 waggons of sorts. In addition to these men, horses, and vehicles, there will be the establishments of general headquarters, and of the headquarters of three corps; and as the units were scattered all over the United Kingdom, they had to be brought together by marching and by railway to the point, or points, on the coast selected for the embarkation, where, of course, the shipping awaited the most. This enormous conveyance of the way to points on the coast of France or Belgium, where the process of disembarking took place and again set out, filling a dozen miles of half-a-dozen roads, to the area selected as its sphere of operations.

As soon as the transports were emptied of troops they would return to our shores and begin the interminable task of forwarding fresh supplies of ammunition, food, clothing, and stores; and also of men and horses to take the place of those who fall sick or go lame under the strain of marching before even a battle has been fought. The route taken by the vessels forms our line of communications, and is absolutely the vital point in the military organism. This vital point was the true objective of the German navy.

Before these lines are in print the danger will be over, and, except as a matter of record, we need hardly allude to the apocalyptic elements that have been passed, not only by those immediately responsible for the safety of our army, but by those who feared lest by word or deed our foes should be warned of our people alarmed as the crisis approached. The last of our regiments disembarked in safety on Saturday. But it might have been otherwise. The strategic problem was to bring our organised formations into the area of concentration in presence of a hostile navy, whose mission it was to attack and destroy this priceless convoy. In the presence of our fleet the German navy could not muster up courage to strike at the right place and time, and therefore it will have failed in the main purpose for which it was created; for if the Kaiser's fleet had succeeded in destroying the transports loaded with our fighting troops, it would have justified its existence even if it should itself have been annihilated in the process.

Consider what this would have meant. France and Belgium would at this moment be deprived of the aid they have reckoned on, and nothing could replace their loss. The land forces of Germany would have full liberty to operate in France and Belgium, and their prosperity, if not assured, would at least be immensely contributed to by the wave of discouragement which would pass over the armies of our allies at the news of such a disaster. The fact that our navy had in a technical sense won a victory by destroying the major portion of the German fleet would not have furthered in the least our immediate object of going to the aid of General Joffre. The utmost our navy could do, in such circumstances, would be to guarantee a safe passage for the "Kitchener" army, but before we could assemble Expeditionary Force No. 2, perhaps the war would be over, and though it would be unable, without our assistance, to expel the invader, it is clear that the moral and material effects of the destruction at sea of our mobilised land forces would have handicapped our allies and filled with fresh vigour the armies of Germany.

Such was the strategic problem which first presented itself to at least one of the allies, and to appreciate that problem it was indispensable to take into account what courses were open to the enemy, and to view the situation imaginatively from a foreign standpoint. But the practical solution of the problem was, after all, in the hands of our admirals and generals, and that they held the key to the riddle is evident. —Major Redway in the *Globe*.

Failed to Report.

The *Peking Daily News* has the following:—The Salt Commission of Kwangtung has failed to report to the Salt Commission the amount of the revenue he has collected in the months of July and August, nor did he inform the Salt Commission with what foreign banks he has deposited the revenue. He has now been ordered to submit the necessary reports to Peking immediately.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians are pursuing the Austrians into Hungary.

On the Left, the French are making perceptible progress.

A German aviator dropped two bombs over Paris, killing a solicitor and wounding a girl.

Bayonet charges by the Germans between the Oise and the Somme have been repulsed.

A Zeppelin which appeared over Warsaw was later shot down and the crew captured.

The Austrians are reported to be retreating on the west towards Cracow.

His Majesty the King has inspected the battalions of the new Army stationed at Aldershot.

The Fourteenth German Corps has fallen back, suffering great losses.

The Russians have compelled the Germans to retreat at Druskeniki.

A large column of Austrians is retiring from Przemyel, leaving in trains and motor-cars.

The Russians have been successful on the Carpathians, taking guns and prisoners.

The Germans made a successful attack at St. Menchould, but by the end of the day the French had regained the lost ground.

It is reported from Paris that in many places along the front the French and German trenches are only a hundred metres apart.

The land attack on the outskirts of Tsingtau has started, the Japanese casualties being returned at 312.

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Jottings by the Way" will be found on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and some war stories from the front appear on page 3 to-day.

A review of Hongkong trade for the past two weeks appears to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 8.15 p.m.
Monday, September 28.

Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, September 30.
H.K. St. Andrew's Society.
Annual General Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Sale of s.s. Hoi To, Hoi Kong, and Hoi Hong, G.P. Hammer at Mongkokkui Typhoon Refuge—11 a.m.

Thursday, October 1.
Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish Baths.

Saturday, October 3.
Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, October 10.
Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write o/c "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to 39
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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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ART. PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

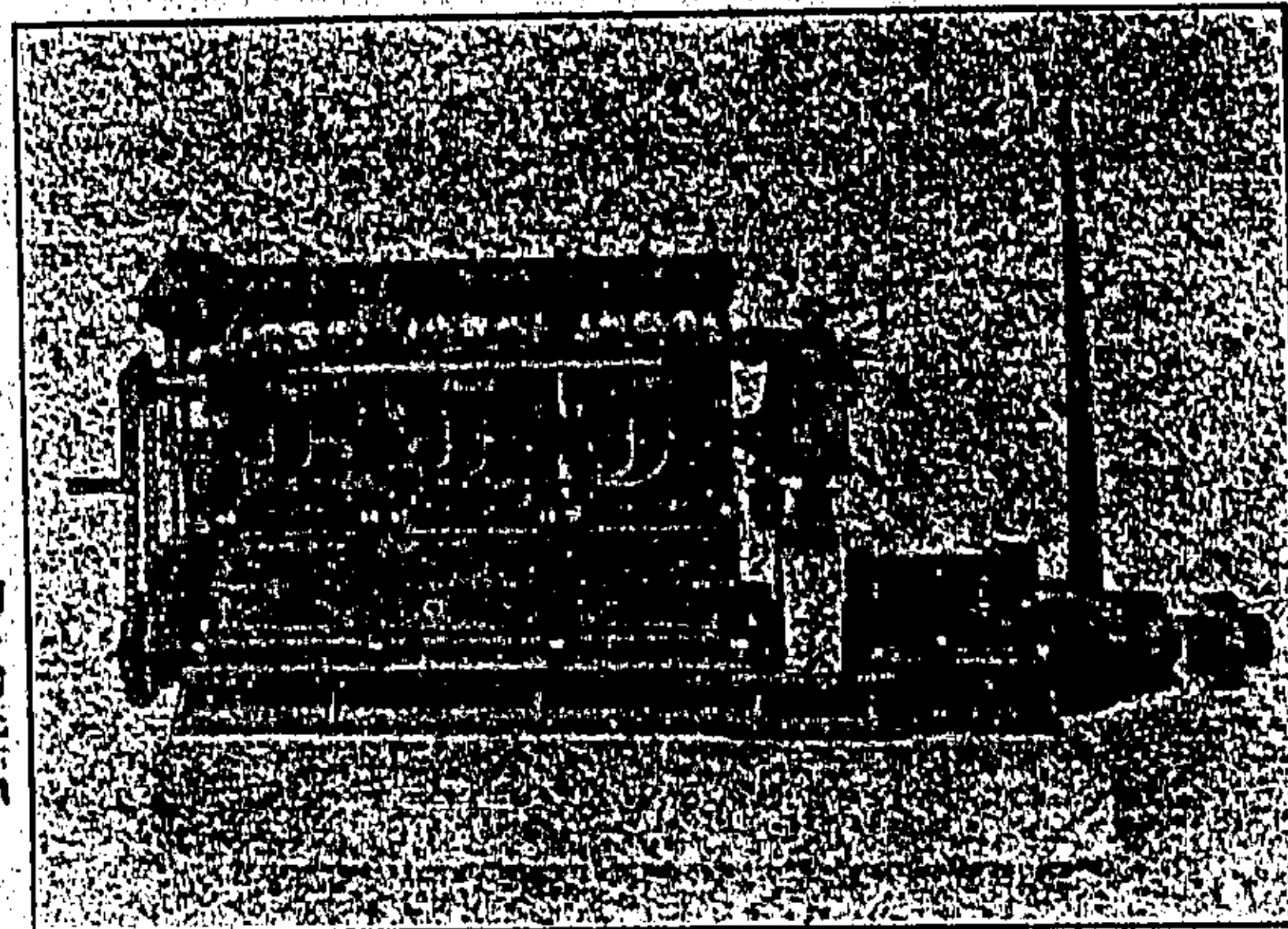
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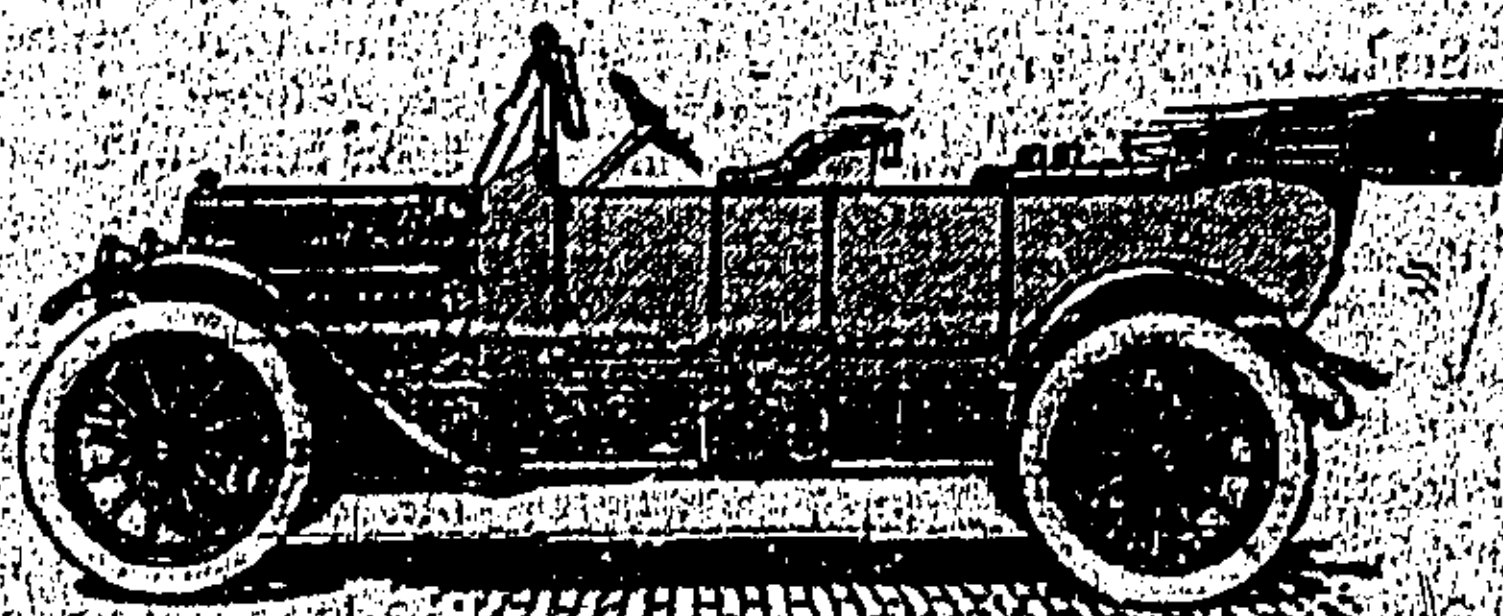
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Hoarded Gold.
The financial problems which
confronted the British Govern-
ment in the outbreak of war
differed from those with which
either France, or many Austria
or Russia had to deal because,
although it is probably costing
Great Britain an average of
about twice as much per man per
day to keep the army in the field,
our military forces are so much
smaller than those of the
countries mentioned that the
actual expenditure on mobilisa-
tion and maintenance of the
British Army was not nearly so
great in proportion to our wealth
and resources. On the other
hand, Great Britain's Navy costs
much more to mobilise and
maintain in time of war than the
navy of any other Power.

Daily News.

Britain and Germany's Trade.
If the Special Commissioners
appointed, long before the war
broke out, by the Board of Trade,
to visit China and report on trade
conditions, are still in the country
they have no doubt been special-
ly instructed with regard to
reporting on steps necessary to
capture the enemy's trade in this
part of the world, and, in any
case, if the British merchants
and trade representatives in China
do not take full advantage of the
opportunities which the complete
stoppage of Germany's overseas
trade efforts for diverting Ger-
man commerce with China, if
possible, into British channels
they will miss an opportunity
which they may never have again.
Government encouragement is
not wanting; in fact the Govern-
ment has shown initiative in
declaring war against Germany's
trade. Both Mr. Lewis Harcourt,
Secretary for the Colonies, and
Sir E. Grey, Foreign Secretary,
have taken steps to capture the
world-trade of the enemy.

China Mail.

Finance of War.
In the course of an article on
this subject in "The Nineteenth
Century and Afterwards" a writer
has some interesting comments to
make. The question is often
asked, he says, as to whether
Germany will be able to bear the
cost of continuing the present war
beyond a limited period. That
the extreme financial pressure
looming over her is already mak-
ing itself acutely felt was shown
by the Berlin proclamation some
little time ago stating that the
people's savings must be given
up. It was a depressing notification
to have to make at the
beginning of the war. One of the
most striking features of the new
German Army Act was the provi-
sion adopted for increasing the im-
perial war chest from £6,000,000
to £13,000,000. The £6,000,000
gold hitherto retained in the
Julius Tower at Spandau was set
aside, out of the indemnity of
£200,000,000 received from
France in 1873, for the purpose
of defraying the expense of mobi-
lisation. But the great General
Staff of the German Army be-
came fully alive to the fact that
owing to the growth of armies
and the increasing cost of war
material, a much larger sum than
the £2,000,000 originally appro-
priated must now be provided to
meet the cost of mobilisation.

Mount Fuji—Alarming

Symptoms.

Mount Fuji is said to be giving
anxiety to the inhabitants of the
villages on its slopes. For some
years past steam has issued from
a hole at the summit but during
the last few days the volume of
steam has greatly increased. A
policeman who was on duty on
the summit on the 28th ult. re-
ports that the heat emanating
from the hole was so great as to
render approach impossible.
Two large rocks have been seen
at the foot of Komagatake, one of
the peaks of the summit, and ap-
pear to have been recently split
from the main body. On the
24th inst. Komagatake was seen
to shake violently and rumbling
sounds were emitted.For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—AT THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Bugginess.
During the past few days Penang has gradually assumed a state of bugginess which is daily increasing in intensity. The pest has originated, we understand, in certain stocks of opium which are being carried in the town, and such is the nuisance caused to town dwellers and workers by the visitations that comfort during office hours is becoming a thing almost beyond the pale of possibility. The proprietors of the nuisance should, we think, be notified that its urgent removal is necessary.—*Straits Echo*

Sydney 'Change Closed Indefinitely.
A full meeting of members of the Sydney Stock Exchange was held on August 21 to further deliberate on the question of re-opening. Mr. E. L. Davis, chairman, presided.

It was decided, by a unanimous vote, to close the Sydney Stock Exchange till such time as the tension is relieved.

Settlements are taking place of all outstanding transactions, as between members of the Stock Exchange, but no ordinary business will be done.

A telegram from Melbourne to Sydney states that the Stock Exchange in the southern capital is also deliberating. A similar telegram is to have been sent from Adelaide. There is, however, not the slightest doubt in Sydney but that both Adelaide and Melbourne will remain closed.

Hunting and the War.
The committee of the Masters of Foxhounds Association has decided that while regular hunting will be impossible, they consider it would be most prejudicial to the country in general if it were allowed to lapse altogether. They, therefore, recommend that hunting should continue as long as necessary, but that hunting should not be looked upon from a sporting point of view until the war is over. They also urge that people should continue to subscribe, as far as their means permit, to the various packs, as otherwise a very serious state of things may arise. The committee ask the general public to recognize that this partial suspension of hunting is in a great measure caused by the fact that the horses of the various hunting establishments have been freely and willingly handed over to the service of the country.

Sword and Gown.
The Russian soldier-monk, who will go into battle with a monk's gown over his uniform, is a curiously medieval figure, reminding one of the warrior bishops of the Middle Ages, remarks the *Globe*. These pugnacious prelates fought with a mace instead of a sword, as to avoid, technically, the shedding of blood. In modern warfare, one recalls Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, who commanded a corps, as Major-General in the Confederate Army, at the battles of Corinth and Shiloh. He also commanded the right wing at Chickamauga. Bishop Polk was killed by a shell in June, 1864.

A Gruesome Snake Story.
A gruesome story appears in one of the Home papers. It is as follows:—It was discovered by certain officers that a newly-joined comrade had a peculiarly keen horror of snakes. So they arranged that a dead cobra should be put in his bed while they kept him up late on the veranda of their quarters telling terrifying snake stories. When the young man, his nerves well weakened to feel the full force of a shock, "turned in" his feet touched the dead cobra, and his scream brought up all his "comrades," who peered at him as a coward for being afraid of a dead snake. The next night the boy went to bed and felt another snake at his feet. But he took no notice of it, thinking it a feeble dish-up of the previous night's "joke." It was a live cobra, and it killed him! The officers had forgotten what most men in India remember—that in that one cobra will always find its way to where another has recently been.

Through Smoked Glasses.
The War-Lord has lately begun to fancy that Providence trips. He asked for a place in the sun. He's getting a total eclipse!

NOTICE

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AT THE FRONT.

Stories told by War Correspondents.

Daring aerial work is being accomplished along the fighting front, says the Brussels special correspondent of the *Standard*. The scouting aeroplane, he says, generally carries two officers, one as pilot and one as observer. The officer who acts as observer carries with him photographic apparatus, and in many cases remarkably clear pictures of the enemy's positions have been secured from dangerously low altitudes. The French aerial scouts have taken amazing risks in this respect, flying well within range of hostile rifles in order to ensure that their observations are accurate. Generally speaking, the German officers engaged in similar work have flown at greater altitudes.

A Brave Farewell.
Among the letters picked up on the battlefield, says Mr. F. J. Philip, the Brussels representative of the *Daily News*, was one written on a half sheet of thin note-paper, of which this is a translation:

Sweetheart (Chere ami),
Fate in this present war has treated us more cruelly than many others. If I have not lived to create for you the happiness of which both our hearts dreamed, remember that my sole wish is now that you should be happy. Forget me. Create for yourself some happy home that may restore to you some of the greater pleasures of life.
For myself, I shall have died happy in the thought of your love. My last thought has been for you and for those I leave at home. Accept this, the last kiss, from him who loved you.

£200 for a Standard.
A German standard was captured at Thann, which was Deimling's headquarters. This is, apparently, the first standard taken, and therefore its captor will win the prize of £200 offered by a Parisian flag manufacturer.

Ignoring the Sentry.
The Swiss army, in its fervour to protect its frontiers, is in a state of acute nervous tension, says Mr. Charles E. Dawson in the *Chronicle*. A civilian who, full of patriotism and wine, thought he would go and see just how they were getting on at the fort, failed to reply to the sentry's challenge, and was shot dead.

Uhlen Chasing.
"I had hardly got into Diet," says Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries in the *Mail*, "when I got a glimpse of the way the Belgians conduct their campaign against the Uhlans. A body of thirty of them was reported near the Major van Loren came hurrying down the steps of the town hall. There were two other cars in the little square, beside mine. All were pressed into service. I saw a leapt in beside me, Major van Loren got into another car, and we went off at a round speed. The whole population seems to enjoy Uhlen chasing; it is treat-

ed as a sport. A couple of cyclists tore along at full speed beside us. There was, as it happened, no material result; the Uhlans were further out than it was thought, and I witnessed no capture.

Best Spies in the World.
The Germans have, for what it is worth, the reputation of being the best spies in the world, but with all their ingenuity I fear there is a great deal they will never know in the area of French occupation until they are up against it. Then it will be too late.

There are no bounds to the delight of the inhabitants of the Belgian villages and towns through which the French troops are passing or have passed. They are hailed as the saviours of Belgium, for it is recognised that not even the exceptional gallantry of the Belgian army could prevail for ever against the German host if unsupported.

At the cry of "Voilà les Français" every door and window is thrown open, and out to the street rush women and children with bread and cheese, home-made cakes, cans of beer, and bottles of wine. Particularly with the children are the French soldiers' great friends.—*Times* correspondent at Brussels.

Belgian Vigilance.
The Brussels correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—My examination of the northern position led to an incident which illustrates the close watch for spies. I entered an estaminet near Osmat and asked for coffee. The proprietor sent a little boy to acquaint the guard that a German spy had come, because I spoke so strangely, his speech being Flemish patois. While drinking my coffee I was interrupted by finding a pistol on each side of my head. I was confronted with eight eager young Belgians panting for an execution. Rather foolishly I reached for my papers instead of putting my hands up, almost with fatal consequences. Ultimately explanations were forthcoming, followed by apologies and protestations of friendship.

Verboten!
Even the chorales have not been respected. The parish church at Haalen has suffered considerably from shrapnel fire. When the Germans entered that village, from which they have now been driven completely out, they wrote upon the walls of the church and the houses: "It is forbidden under penalty of death to enter this village."

Then they burnt everything in sight.
Distinguished French General.
Paris, August 24th.—General Pan, who distinguished himself in last week's fighting against the Germans in the Mulhausen district, is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which he lost his right hand. He is of the dashing type, and is one of the most popular soldiers in France. The passing of the law requiring all young men to undergo three years' military service was due to a large measure to his stirring energy.

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TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas)

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Sacrifice to Confucius.
On the 23rd of the eighth month of the Lunar calendar, a sacrifice will be offered to Confucius. On that occasion the President will personally go to the Confucius temple and pay his tribute to the sage. A number of high officials, including Messrs. Okun, Ju-mou, Chai, Judge of the Ping Chen Yuan, Judge of the Ping Chen Yuan, and others, will be present.

Junior Under Secretary of State.
have been appointed as assistant and attendant officials of the sacrifice. On that occasion the President will personally go to the Confucius temple and pay his tribute to the sage. A number of high officials, including Messrs. Okun, Ju-mou, Chai, Judge of the Ping Chen Yuan, Judge of the Ping Chen Yuan, and others, will be present.

NOTICES.

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druggists. Price 1/6 per box.
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Large Tin 60s.

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

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A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lathering lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

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Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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By Order,

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

OUR GREAT CHANCE.

It will be remembered that, within a fortnight of Great Britain's entry into the war, news came over the wires of a great scheme which had been initiated by the Board of Trade with a view to capturing the enemy's foreign and colonial markets for British trade and commerce. The opportunity presented was a great one and it is most gratifying to see from latest Home advices that British enterprise is taking advantage of it to the full. We in this part of the globe know how assiduously and persistently Germany has pushed her export trade by every means in her power. She has, indeed, captured trade which, with a little more pushfulness on our part, might well have remained in British hands. And now, happily, the opportunity has come to us of getting our share back and, further, of snatching from our erstwhile competitor even that which may have been regarded as more legitimately her own. The openings presented almost beggar the imagination. Now assuredly is the time for us to place our commercial superiority on an indisputably permanent basis.

As we say, the opportunity with which the foolishness of the Kaiser has presented us is being eagerly grasped, and the new crusade is meeting with enthusiastic support, not only in London, but in the leading provincial towns also. Everywhere British manufacturers and merchants are rightly insisting that the present is no time for inactivity and despondency. Rather it is of supreme importance that they should throw greater energy than ever into their business, for the present undoubtedly affords a unique chance for a wholesale extension of operations in various parts of the world. We, of course, are not the only competitors in the field. Already, we observe, steps are being taken by the United States to exploit the avenues of South American trade which have hitherto been almost monopolised by Germans. So far as this market is concerned, British manufacturers are not so advantageously placed as their American competitors, but we note that hopes are confidently expressed that before long arrangements will be made whereby they may be able to compete with the Americans on favourable terms. To quote one instance, the *Globe* says "all signs point to the British manufacturer receiving in future such assistance from the Government of this country as has never before been placed at his disposal." That is a most refreshing assurance.

In considering this matter one cannot fail to see where our great advantage comes in. German shipping is absolutely paralysed. Britain is supreme at sea, and money is so plentiful that we can, even in the midst of the Great War, spare a few millions for other countries. Let the war end when it may, Germany has already received such a set back that it will be many a long year before she will be able to spare funds for organised expansion of foreign and colonial trade. It is computed that there is the better part of a trade worth close on three hundred millions a year waiting to be picked up. We must not now. And British business organisation in the Far East must see to it that the Empire's interests in this part of the world are not permitted to suffer.

Torture of Prisoners.

A quite horrible story concerning torture of prisoners comes from Kuangai and is published in the *N. O. Daily News*. The fact that it appears in a paper which is not given to scare-mongering and not in one of its scatter-brained contemporaries makes us quote it the more readily. The story is told at some length, but, briefly, it is that three men, in the city of Lichowfu, who were accused of crime, were stripped half naked, then dragged along the narrow street through the city gate to a place outside the city wall where they were thrown into a burning pit and, after suffering terrible agonies in the flames, were riddled with bullets and the bodies then covered with earth. The charge against them was the murder of three soldiers who, the officials allege, were engaged in the suppression of gambling in the country districts when they were killed by a mob. But even if that were true, it would not justify such inhuman treatment. An isolated instance.

We quote from their report in our contemporary:—

The popular report, is that these soldiers were guilty of a disgraceful act against a woman and that they were killed in the ensuing melee. As soon as the news reached the city, troops were sent out and the bodies of the murdered men were brought here for burial. When the troops got to the village the soldiers went from house to house arresting people at random, as many men as they could find, and then set fire to the village. It is said, of course, that the actual murderers escaped while many an innocent man was seized.

It is difficult to tell where the truth lies as regards the initial cause of the trouble, but there seems no doubt regarding the terrible end to the business. The one redeeming feature of the affair is that it is an isolated instance. Were it common it would stamp the new Republic as belonging in spirit to the dark Middle Ages; and we know that China, as a whole, is ahead of that. But the matter should be quashed without delay. Should Races be Held?

A deal of discussion appears to be going on in Shanghai, if we may judge from the press, on the question of whether or no the Autumn races should be held. But why should they not? The result of the St. Leger was sent over the wires not many days ago, and the King's horse figured amongst the "also rans." Even while fighting was going on in Belgium, early in August, races were held at Ostend. This example, from Europe, especially that set by the King, may very well be copied out East. There is no need to go into mourning, as it were, before the event, and if our people are not downhearted at home there is no reason why Britishers in the Far East, who are ten thousand miles away from the scene of the big fighting should show themselves unduly gloomy. On the contrary, there is every reason for keeping a cheerful spirit all through the time of stress.

The new ferry shelter at Kowloon is now sufficiently advanced in construction for patrons to appreciate the benefit it confers during wet days. It is evidently to be a strong, durable erection which will stand the stress of time and weather, and its provision fills a want which has become much emphasised since the new pier was built. Now that the public is being looked after, one may be permitted to enquire whether the authorities are to do anything to provide shelter for the ricksha coolies. Adjacent to the old pier was an excellent shelter, large enough to accommodate all the ricksha pullers on duty; but that is no longer available, and the coolies have to find the best positions they can up and down the thoroughfares when waiting for fares, with absolutely no protection from rain or sun. Cannot something be done in the matter?

Wanted to Fight for his Country.

Ernest Garner, a working man, was charged at the Guildhall recently with attempting to commit suicide with salts of lemon. He told the magistrate that he took the poison because he had been rejected for the Army, while nine of his friends had joined the colours.

DAY BY DAY.

LOVE AS MANY PERSONS AND AS MANY CREATURES AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN. LOVE IS THE ONLY POWER BY WHICH YOU CAN MAKE YOURSELF RICH IN A MORAL WORLD.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; rain.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Due per a.s. Korea to-morrow.
Australian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Tango Maru to-morrow at 8 a.m.
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Polynesien to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Kansu to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11.10d.

Three Children Killed.
Two Chinese boys and a girl have been killed by a fall of rock on the hill-side by the Star Street electric car station, Wanchoi.

Constable in Hospital.
Chinese constable 268 has been sent to the hospital suffering from wounds alleged to have been inflicted by a man in custody.

Body Found.
The body of an unknown Chinese male has been sent to the mortuary. It was found in Moon Street. Death was due to natural causes.

Auction.
To-morrow (Tuesday) Mr. G. P. Lammer is selling by auction at Beaconsfield, 1, Battery Path, a quantity of household and office furniture and a full-sized English billiard table.

Ring Stolen.
The fact has been reported to the police that from No. 2, Breezy Terrace some person stole from a desk a gold finger-ring, valued \$10, and \$140 in money.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending September 12 amounted to 43,685 55 tons and the sales during the period to 44,128.70 tons.

A Good Whisky.
We have received from Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. a sample of Messrs. Gilmour Thomson's Royal Blend Whisky, which we can thoroughly recommend as a liquor of good quality and mellowness.

Attempted Suicide.
A girl named Chan San-yuk, aged 14, of 17, Des Vaux Road, has been sent to the hospital as a result of having thrown herself into the Harbour. The occurrence happened near the Eastern Street wharf. She was rescued by boat people.

Love-making Extraordinary.
No infatuated was a Chinese with a lady, at 71, Des Vaux Road. Central, that he proposed marriage to her and she accepted. For her graciousness he thought he would make her some fitting acknowledgment, and gave her \$180, to enable her to go and buy some jewellery with which she could adorn herself when she went back to the country with him. But it does not appear, according to the police report, that the "lady" will go back with her generous lover, as she has de-camped, with the money and has failed so far to keep her part of the bargain.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 12.40 p.m. yesterday:—
Oyolous or Typhoon—E. of Bashi Channel, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN AD ANCE.

Germany and Impending Starvation.

The chief item of news this morning is that the Austrians are retreating towards Oracow and that the Russians are steadily advancing on that place. From Oracow to the German frontier is only a short step, and it may be assumed that presently we shall hear of the Russians actually invading German territory and making for Berlin. It may not actually work out, of course, but it looks very much as though the whole campaign in Eastern Europe had been planned to defeat the Austrians on their own soil without ever getting very far from a line towards the capital of Germany. If that was the purpose it has been very successful. Once the real advances on Berlin begins, a mighty change should come over the state of matters in the West. At present the Germans are making desperate efforts to defeat the Allies and are only becoming weaker and weaker in the process. They are bound, before very long, to transfer troops from West to East, in order, if possible, to stop the Russian advance. And that will be the beginning of the end. The great army which was to bewilder by the strength and speed of its attack is now desperately defending everywhere and making little of it. The mighty are indeed fallen.

Germany's Food Supply.
It was remarked in this column on Saturday that the Allies had only to hold on and the Germans would ultimately be forced to give in from starvation. The point is worth considering in more detail in view of some facts which the *Times* takes from a well-known German newspaper. In the matter of wheat alone, it is stated that Germany imports 2,800,000 worth annually from four countries in the ordinary course. She imports other foodstuffs as well, of course, but let wheat suffice for the moment. She imports also, let us notice, a big quantity of oil which is employed as fuel by the navy and is necessary for those motor transport wagons which are so largely employed by armies to-day. With these two essentials withdrawn, Germany will be in a bad way. We saw a statement the other day to the effect that Germany has wheat enough to last her for a year—home-grown wheat, that is. This is obviously an over-statement because any country which can grow sufficient wheat to last her for a year does not require to import a pennyworth. That point is as clear as can be.

Only one Conclusion.
We have no means of knowing, of course, how long the stock of oil fuel and the supply of wheat will last. For that matter of it, neither have the many "experts" who have written on the matter and who have all arrived at different conclusions. The army authorities alone have any full knowledge, and they are certain to keep the secret to themselves. But it may be taken that the supply of oil will most probably go first. Comes then a difficulty as to getting stores of all kinds expeditiously to the front, and that will be followed by an actual shortage in the supply of food to the troops. Every port is closed to Germany. No assistance of any kind can come to her from any country which might be really helpful. We repeat, therefore, that the Allies have only to hold on and the Germans will ultimately be beaten from weakness and hunger. For our own part, we believe that they will be beaten long before that comes to pass. If we read aright the messages from the front, the present big battle is to be continued until one side or other is thoroughly exhausted, and from the way it has gone up till now, that side is not to be ours. The Germans have hurled themselves against the Allied positions time and again and have been forced back every time while the Allies have been making a little ground all the while; that points to only one conclusion.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Foodstuffs to be sold," says the *Globe*. We gather that hitherto they have been given away.

The best example of cheek that we have heard of lately is the following: "Six men were discovered by the British Consul at Canton smoking opium in the Consulate buildings."

The Germans are a polite people. Baron von Schoen, the ambassador to Paris, was conveyed over the frontier by a special train, free of charge—and then the Germans went and pinched the train!

Things are waking up in Sydney. The other day a man called Wong Lee was found with his throat cut in Bourke Street, Sydney. When he was conveyed to the hospital "life was pronounced extinct." We wonder how long it took to make this remarkable discovery.

Of the last attempt at a Hongkong typhoon—it would be somewhere about a fortnight ago now—the *China Press* says: "Not only were the ferries compelled to stop but the trams as well were unable to run." So far as we remember, the typhoon was just violent enough to encompass the destruction of one bamboo pier—value fifty cents.

The courage of the German warriors, who fought, not alone for their Fatherland, but for the preservation of Germanic culture.—Thus far a certain New York paper. We think we'll stop there. There was once a place called Louvain. More-over there was once a cathedral in Rheims. Germanic culture has destroyed them both.

Talking of New York papers, the *Evening Post* makes the startling announcement (in big capitals) "Canada is for England." Who—no, whom—did the *Evening Post* think Canada was likely to be for?

A contemporary tells us that a Hamburg Amerika Linie boat which has been captured is of 100,509 tons register.

Only one more. Another contemporary talks about Germany's "mailed fist" bellicose attitude. It sounds well, but the last time we saw that mailed fist, it was handling pigs' feet and sauer kraut.

And now what about the last crop of war news from the Manila papers. Switzerland is bankrupt and has disbanded her army, the Germans have cleared out of Brussels, the Yorkshire Regiment is about to leave Hongkong and (from the very last paper in) "the newly organised Nationalist volunteers have set themselves against any compromise on Home Rule so the situation is decidedly a grave one." Comment hardly seems called for.

A post office notice informs us that the mail service to Tsingtau is suspended. That's quite useful; we might not have known otherwise.

"Fortnightly yarn circular" says Saturday's *Telegraph*, but this must not be regarded as any reflection on the papers of the Philippine Islands. They manage to get out a "yarn" circular every day.

Central Perak Planters' Meeting.

Ipho, September 16.—After considerable discussion amongst the Government notification bringing into full operation the Labour Code the Central Perak Planters to-day agreed that August and September balances due to coolies should be minimised as much as possible by large advances in order to reduce the sum payable just before the Indian Festival of Teevali. The Resident, who was present, said that the P. A. M. resolution bearing on the payment of coolies practically invited the action the Government had taken. —*Strait Echo*.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Verdict on Point Unconsidered in Court Below.

This morning the judgment of the Full Court was delivered in an appeal by the defendant in the case of the Holland-China Trading Co. v. Chin Tin obo, broker, of 205, Queen's Road Central. The appeal was by the defendant against the judgment of the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Hazeland, in a case in which the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant the sum of \$973 55 as endorsement of a promissory note for \$201, dated November 13, 1913, and payable in January, 1914, and signed by the defendant, at the agreed rate of 1/11-1/101, which was dishonoured by the drawer.

Mr. E. Putter, instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griet, for the respondents.

In giving judgment, the Chief Justice remarked that this was an appeal from a decision of the learned Puisne Judge sitting in Summary Jurisdiction. The facts were shortly as follows:—The plaintiff, now the respondent, the Holland China Trading Co., having certain transactions with the Li Hing firm was offered a promissory note for \$201, in payment. As they were unwilling to give credit to the Li Hing alone, the defendant, the present appellant, put his name to the promissory note. The plaintiffs claimed against the firm as endorser.

The note ran as follows:—"I the undersigned, Li Hing, promise to pay on 11 January, 1914, to the order of the Holland China Trading Company, the sum of \$201 only for goods received. Hongkong, 13 November, 1913."

The note, continued his Lordship, had never been endorsed by the plaintiff. After quoting authorities, his Lordship went on to say that a person signing a bill, otherwise than as a drawer or acceptor, incurs the liabilities of an endorser to a holder in due course. Unless the signature is clearly given in some other capacity, the presumption is that it is an endorsement. But here there was positive evidence, for the com-pradore of the plaintiff firm says that he would not take the promissory note, without an endorsement, which the defendant gave. Again, the plaintiff was holder in due course.

He thought that the instrument, until endorsed, was not complete and regular, in that there was no negotiation of the note so as to make liable a stranger who had signed as endorser. On these grounds, which were never taken in the Court below and were not before the learned Puisne Judge, he thought that the decision appealed from was wrong, and the appeal would be allowed with costs in that Court and the one below.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The Gazette publishes the following table showing the standard time at which official night ends and begins during the month of October, 1914:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Oct. 1st.	6.03 a.m.	6.23 p.m.
" 2nd.	6.03 "	6.22 "
" 3rd.	6.03 "	6.21 "
" 4th.	6.03 "	6.20 "
" 5th.	6.03 "	6.19 "
" 6th.	6.04 "	6.18 "
" 7th.	6.05 "	6.17 "
" 8th.	6.06 "	6.16 "
" 9th.	6.06 "	6.15 "
" 10th.	6.08 "	6.15 "
" 11th.	6.08 "	6.14 "
" 12th.	6.08 "	6.13 "
" 13th.	6.07 "	6.12 "
" 14th.	6.07 "	6.11 "
" 15th.	6.08 "	6.10 "
" 16th.	6.09 "	6.09 "
" 17th.	6.09 "	6.08 "
" 18th.	6.09 "	6.07 "
" 19th.	6.09 "	6.07 "
" 20th.	6.09 "	6.07 "
" 21st.	6.10 "	6.06 "
" 22nd.	6.11 "	6.06 "
" 23rd.	6.11 "	6.05 "
" 24th.	6.11 "	6.05 "
" 25th.	6.12 "	6.02 "
" 26th.	6.12 "	6.02 "
" 27th.	6.12 "	6.01 "
" 28th.	6.13 "	6.01 "
" 29th.	6.14 "	6.01 "
" 30th.	6.14 "	6.00 "
" 31st.	6.15 "	6.59 "

WAR ITEMS.

Euston-Road Arsenal.

Shortly before midnight detectives raided an hotel in Euston-road, and made an important capture. In view of the dangerous character of the exploit, a detachment of Territorials was marched up.

In a bedroom the detective seized two men, who offered no resistance. Loaded automatic pistols were found on the men. Both are believed to be foreigners, though they speak English fluently. One of them was a man over six feet in height, with a military bearing.

From under the bed were drawn bundles of rifles—foreign-made weapons, but all of the latest Mauser type. In other parcels were found hundreds of rounds of ammunition, and dozen of automatic pistols and ammunition.

Another large consignment of weapons and cartridges was found in another room.

It is understood that documents were also found and taken possession of by the police.

News has reached London of arrests under the Official Secrets Act at the following places:—

Maidstone (3), Conway (2), Chatham (2), Walney Island.

Shot at Patrol.

An exciting incident occurred at Bentley, Hants, on the London and South-Western Railway, early on August 7, when a railway patrol belonging to a Territorial regiment was assaulted.

The man had just been relieved from guard at a culvert near Alice Holt Woods, and was returning to the station, when two men sprang at him, and he was dealt a blow with the butt end of a revolver, which smashed his glasses. He grappled with one of the men, but failed to hold him, and fired his rifle at him.

Shots were apparently exchanged, and the noise brought up some of the patrol's comrades, who saw the two men disappearing in the wood.

Fifteen rounds were fired into the darkness, and the woods were searched, but no trace was found of the men.

Prisoners of War.

Seventy-five German reservists were stopped at Queenborough Continental pier on Aug. 9, and sent back to Horsham under escort as prisoners of war.

Germanes arriving at Queenstown pier last night by mail steamer Mecklenburg, from the Continent, were detained. Two German reservists who arrived overnight to embark were also made prisoners.

The crews of two captured German ships were landed at Dover last night as prisoners under a military escort.

The First Mulhausen Battle: Belated Details.

Berne, August 24th.—Details of the fighting that took place between the Germans and the French at Mulhausen on the 8th and the 9th are now becoming public.

It appears that on Sunday the Germans shelled the town, and the population took refuge in the cellars. The German infantry stormed the French entrenchments at the bayonet's point, and the close formation of the French began to give way. Those on the east and the north of the town retreated, the Germans following them at the run.

At the street corners knots of breathless Frenchmen wheeled to face the enemy, and formed double and triple lines. Fusillades followed, but the result was always the same—the rush of the charging Germans, the clash of steel, the shriek as the bayonet was driven home, and then the French ran again.

The ghastly work was continued until nightfall. The German tactics involved terrible loss of life, but they practically assured victory to the superior weight of numbers. When the Germans secured possession of the town the dead and wounded lay at every street corner and beneath every archway. Next day the French and German dead were buried in common graves in the surrounding fields. Many of the wounded crawled into the cornfields to escape being trodden upon by the fighters, and for days afterwards the Germans searched through the growing corn for possible dead bodies.

The schools and churches, as well as many cottages, were filled with the wounded, who had been left for 10 hours, and in some cases 12 hours, in the fields and on the roads while the rival forces surged backwards and forwards.

The Tambora.

Information has been received by the Agents of the Rotterdam Lloyd from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies that he has received a telegraphic message from the Minister for the Colonies at The Hague to the effect that the passengers of the Tambora belonging to the Rotterdam Lloyd Company have all been arrested at Brest and the vessel detained. The passengers have, however, been allowed to leave Brest on board the Nieuwe Amsterdam of the Hamburg-America Line, which vessel had also been detained at Brest. This vessel is being allowed to leave owing to the fact that she has no contraband of war on board, which was not the case with the Tambora.—*Singapore Free Press.*

The French Artillery.

The superiority of the French Artillery over the German Artillery is shown throughout by its greater accuracy and longer range, says a telegram published by *Le Courrier d'Haiphong*.

The German Chamber of Commerce in New York has commenced, throughout the United States, an active anti-British and anti-Japanese propaganda, says a telegram published in *Le Courrier d'Haiphong*.

"Siberia."

Russian refugees arriving in Copenhagen report a marked improvement in the treatment of Russians in Germany during the last few days in consequence of a Russian threat that if Russians were maltreated in Germany every German in Russia would be sent to Siberia, says the *Times*.

Spies and Catholic Soldiers.

A corporal serving with the Expeditionary Force, says, in the course of a letter printed in the *Standard*, that German agents and others of the genus spy "are going about circulating lies of all kinds." For instance:—

One of their yarns is that the Pope will excommunicate all Roman Catholics fighting for France or England. Some of our fellows are Roman Catholics, and I am glad to say that it only makes them more determined to square accounts with the spreaders of such stories.

Back from the Front.

London, Aug. 25.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* describes a visit among the French who were wounded in the battles of the Vosges and have been brought to Vichy, whose palatial hotels have been transferred into hospitals.

"I talked with many of these wounded," he said. "Three men who fought side by side said:—

"It is probably our own fault that we are here. Our major fell at the first volley and then all the other officers at succeeding volleys. When we found ourselves without officers we, not bothering about what was going on at the front, roar or flank, fixed bayonets at 1,200 yards and went at them, singing all the way. We were just fifty yards from the enemy when we were downed."

"In an adjoining cot was a sturdy peasant, who told me this story:—

"At Cirey a shell fell full on my knapsack, sending me sprawling face downwards. I did not stop, expecting every moment to be blown to atoms. After what seemed a half hour, seeing that the shell had not exploded, I hunched up my shoulders and the shell gently rolled off."

"A wounded artilleryman contributed the following:—

"I witnessed one horrible scene. The Germans were shooting from the deep trenches among which our artillery was doing terrible work. But as a German dropped another took his place until bodies of the Germans were on a level with the surface of the earthworks. At this moment a German battery was ordered to advance. The heavy wheels sank in the trench, but the drivers furiously lashed their horses and finally dragged the guns across the human bridges."

Further Late Telegrams.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—

French Red Cross System.

Paris, Aug. 19.

An excellent Red Cross system has been established with the

DAY BY DAY.

Prize of War.

A monition referring to the a.s. Paklat, captured as a prize of war, has been placed upon the notice board of the Supreme Court.

Girl Thief.

Three months' hard labour was the sentence passed on a Chinese girl who stole a pair of gold bangles from another, valued at \$150, at the Police Court this morning.

Burglary Proceeds Recovered.

A Chinese charged with being in possession of stolen goods was given six weeks' hard labour at the Police Court, this morning. The arrest was effected by Det. Singleton who was thus instrumental in recovering the proceeds of a burglary on September 2.

The Colony's Health.

Last week there were only four cases of communicable disease notified—one each of plague, diphtheria and enteric fever. The two former ended fatally, both sufferers being Chinese. The enteric case was that of an Indian.

Victoria Theatre.

There was again an overflowing house at the Victoria on Saturday night, when the management again gave a "band night." The Punjabis' band, under Mr. Newman, played with their usual spirit and taste. The pictures were as good as ever, but the best item on the programme was the Dares' equilibrist act—pretty, graceful and quite bewilderingly clever. We understand that there will be another gala performance next Friday night.

During the first half the celebrated coloured film, "Britannicus," will be shown, while the second half will be given up to the special turns by the Dares, together with Mr. Harry Rolph, Mr. A. England, Mr. McArdo (by request), Mr. Lyth and other well-known local amateurs. The proceeds will be given, as before, to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Fire in Medicine Shop.

At 4.30 this morning a fire broke out in the front part of a medicine shop at 16, Cochrane Street, occupied by Lung Wai-san.

The first and second floors were used as a family house, and the third floor was vacant. Damage was done by fire and water. Part of the premises was insured with the Man On Insurance Company for £2,000. Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, attended with the fire brigade.

Big Jewellery Theft.

A Chinese residing at 1, Elgin Street has reported that a female resident at the house has been robbed during the night by some person who entered by breaking a window on the top floor. Jewellery to the value of \$2,095 was taken.

Maud Allan Seriously Ill.

Miss Maud Allan, the Salome dancer, has been seriously ill at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, and on the advice of two doctors has postponed her Adelaide season. As soon as she has recovered from the effects of influenza and neuralgia, she will go to the Blue Mountains to recuperate.

first hospitals two miles from the fighting line.

The ambulance men collect the wounded by means of carriages. If a soldier is only slightly wounded he is kept until ready to rejoin the firing line; but if any serious operation is necessary he is sent to the hospital two miles further to the rear, where eminent surgeons and most up-to-date appliances are available.

Many Germans are being treated at the French hospitals.

England and the War.

London, Aug. 18.

The number of ante-mortem bills that were presented at the Bank of England this morning again reached the limit which it is possible to deal with.

The Board of Agriculture estimates that the hop crop in Kent is well above the average.

The number of unemployed in Manchester has increased from 4,000 to 14,000.

The Prince of Wales' Fund now stands at £1,250,000. It includes a donation of \$6,000 from the Bazaar of Rhopal.

The British Red Cross movement has registered over 2,000 trained nurses for service in the war.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Little Doing During the Past Fortnight.

The Fortnightly Prices Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of Saturday shows that trade, on the whole, has been very quiet during the period under review.

Under exports, the Canton silk circular issued by Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co., says stocks are about 5,000 bales, but business for Europe is absolutely dead. For America there have been some settlements at slowly declining prices. American buyers appear to be acting very cautiously in spite of lower prices. Some shipments of waste silk have been made to England and America, presumably on old contracts, but no purchases are likely for the Continent in spite of lower prices.

Reuter's under date of Sept. 14 gives the price on standard tin cash 14 3/4 per cwt., but there is no market. Yunnan merchants are holding for higher prices.

In the cotton piece goods trade, fancy cotton goods show no change; there have been no sales reported from first hands, although clearances have improved slightly.

After a long period of stagnation, business has been resumed in cotton yarn but on a very small scale. Since the outbreak of war, prices have declined \$8 to \$10 per bale all round. Clearances are still unsatisfactory owing to tightness of money. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$94/121. No. 12s at \$103—122. No. 16s at \$114/132. No. 20s at \$110/148. Arrivals 3,150 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 57,000 bales. Bargains 40,000 bales.

There is nothing to report in woollens, and raw cottons show no change.

In metals there is no change from last report. Prices are nominal and much the same as last quoted. Nothing doing in yellow metal. The market in petroleum products is quiet.

Owing to the continued depression in exchange, the advance of 10 cents per unit on Standard Oil brands is still maintained.

Prices show a further advance for Java sugar, but business in all assortments has been dull.

Reported sales of saltpetre are 200 bags, but the market is quiet with stocks at 1,000 bags.

The flour market report says: Wheat in the American market remains strong, but with practically no change. The bulk of the crop appears to be still in the hands of the farmers, who are in a position to hold their stocks, and this had tended to lessen the gambling on exchange. Flour prices are unchanged and no business of importance has been reported.

Operations in the local market are restricted by the financial position, while stocks up country are large enough for present needs. Stocks here are about 280,000 sacks.

Quotations are:—Patents M \$3.00/3.20. Cut Offs 2.70/2.90. Straight 2.60/2.80. Seconds 2.30/2.50 per bag.

The total importations of opium since Sept. 10 have been limited to 18 chests of Persian and

Turkish, making total stocks: Patna 822 chests, Benares 417, Malwa 1,244 and Persian and Turkish 252. Exports during the interval including local consumption: Patna 12, Benares 1, Malwa 18 and Persian and Turkish 45, leaving balances on Sept. 24th, in chests, Patna 822, Benares 417, Malwa 1,244 and Persian and Turkish 252.

In unperfected Bengal, the balance on Sept. 10 was 62 chests Patna and 94 Benares; imports have been 20 and 30 chests respectively—total, Patna 82, Benares 124. No unperfected opium was boiled by the Government during July or August, but 20 chests Patna and 30 chests Benares were exported, with the result that 62 chests of Patna and 94 of Benares are now on hand. The Superintendent of Imports and Exports reports:—Bengal Market: No business has been transacted from first hands. Quotations are unchanged:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00. Benares, New, \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market: Quietness has continued to prevail. Quotations are unaltered as follows—New to 2 years drug, \$8,300, 4/5 years, \$8,400, Oldest \$8,500.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that commencing on Thursday, 1st October, 1914, the train timed to leave Kowloon for Shum Chun at 8.00 p.m. will leave at 7.30 p.m. and return from Shum Chun at 8.45 p.m., arriving Kowloon at 9.36 p.m.

For further alterations and additional trains, see latest Time-table which may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices at Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

ROBERT BAKER,

Acting Manager.

British Section.

Kowloon Canton Railway.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Chinese Section.

Canton Kowloon Railway.

BARBER LINE OF
STEAMERS.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are

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Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-

loon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 5th

October will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 19th prox.

or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged Goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on the 5th prox., at 11

a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Sept. 1914.

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& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

"SUMMIT"
COLLARS & SHIRTS

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HENRY EATH'S
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WM. POWELL, LTD.

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IN

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FOR DAY WEAR

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LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

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Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

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THE

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH PIANO

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

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PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

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AS SUPPLIED TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

MILD MELLOW & MATURE.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND IS

DISTINGUISHED BY HAVING A BOUQUET

AS IN FINE OLD MATURED WINES.

PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$20.00

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"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.		Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.		Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	TUES., 6th Oct. at noon. TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Tango Maru Capt. Sekine Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	TUES., 29th Sept. at 9 a.m. WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	(SATURDAY, 3rd Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Kirin Maru Capt. Tauda	TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	TUES., 29th Sept.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.		Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.

† Cargo only.
† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

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Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
1st class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

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SHANGHAI.	Kansu	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & H'PHONG.	Kailong	30th Sept. at 10 a.m.
W WEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN.	Huichow	30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Anhui	1st Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.

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"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenai," "Shaoching," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 23th Sept., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Likhmanoff.

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Will sail on or about	Will arrive on or about
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN 2nd half Sept.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI 1st half Oct.
Tjilaroem	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA 1st half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN 2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI 2nd half Oct.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN 2nd half Oct.
Tjilajap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN 1st half Nov.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI 1st half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern		3rd Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCOW.

Hatching ... W. C. Passmore. SUN., 27th Sept. at d'light.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun ... A. H. Stewart ... WED., 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lauback & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Motor Boat Industry of Shanghai.

As the Chinese become more and more accustomed to the motor launch and aware of the special care that is needed to keep the engine in running order, the number of launches propelled by internal combustion engines is rapidly increasing on the inland waterways of China. Among the various makes, and their name is legion, that have been placed on the local market, few have found greater favour than the Kelvin engine and the cause is not far to seek when it is remembered that this type operates on kerosene, a commodity that is much more easily obtained in inland places than petrol or crude oil. Whatever other advantages the Kelvin engine might possess, that alone would be sufficient to make for its popularity in districts where kerosene is still the main lighting medium and can therefore be obtained anywhere and everywhere at a moderate cost.

Among such craft recently completed are some that have been sent wider afield, as, for instance, a seagoing motor tow boat measuring 34ft. by 9ft. by 2ft. 6in. and fitted with a 26 B.H.P. Kelvin kerosene motor, the launch being built to the order of a Siberian Fishing Company and designed for towing fishing boats in and out of harbour. On her trials the launch attained a speed of 8½ knots, and is the second boat of this type built during the year.

Nearer home a teak built inspection launch, measuring 25ft. by 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. fitted with a four cylinder 12 B.H.P. light type motor, built for a Chinese provincial governor has been delivered. Among launches now in hand are the following:—

A shallow draft composite inspection launch, measuring 40ft. by 9ft. by 1ft. 10in., building to the order of The Standard Oil Company of New York, and fitted with a 26 B.H.P. Kelvin heavy type marine motor. A fast inspection launch measuring 25ft. by 8ft. by 2ft. that is being built to the order of the Chinese Maritime Customs and which will be fitted with a 12 B.H.P. light type Kelvin marine motor and a similar launch ordered by the Russian Customs in which the same type of motor is being fitted.

As regards motors which have been fitted into craft by the builders, the following engines have been supplied within recent months:—Four sets of 26 B.H.P. heavy type Kelvin marine motors to The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. to engine two twin-screw motor houseboats building to the order of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Four sets of 50 B.H.P. heavy type Kelvin marine motors to The Yangtze Engineering Works, Hankow, to engine two twin-screw motor boats building to the order of the Canton-Hankow railway, and one set of 26 H.P. heavy type Kelvin marine motor to the Asiatic Petroleum Company's motor houseboat Doffo. The motor houseboats which are being built for the Canton-Hankow Railway are of particular interest as showing the confidence that is felt in the operation of motor engines in China. The boats are of the following dimensions:—65ft. by 12ft. by 4ft. and are solidly constructed of teak, the motors being installed in the after cabin leaving the whole forepart clear for passenger cabins. The Chinese have learnt to handle and care for the steam sets that propel so many small launches on the inland waters of the country and there can be no doubt that when they arrive at an equal understanding of the delicacy of adjustment and care required in the upkeep of the motor, a very large number of these engines will pass into service in the country.

No Lord Mayor's Show. London, Aug. 17.—Owing to the war neither the Lord Mayor's Show nor the Lord Mayor's banquet will be held this year.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Flinton Haddocks, Kippers &c., ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
S'HAU, W'wei & Tientsin	Chipshing	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kwongsang	Wed., 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Sun., 4th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI	Esang	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Hangsang	Wed., 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kutsang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

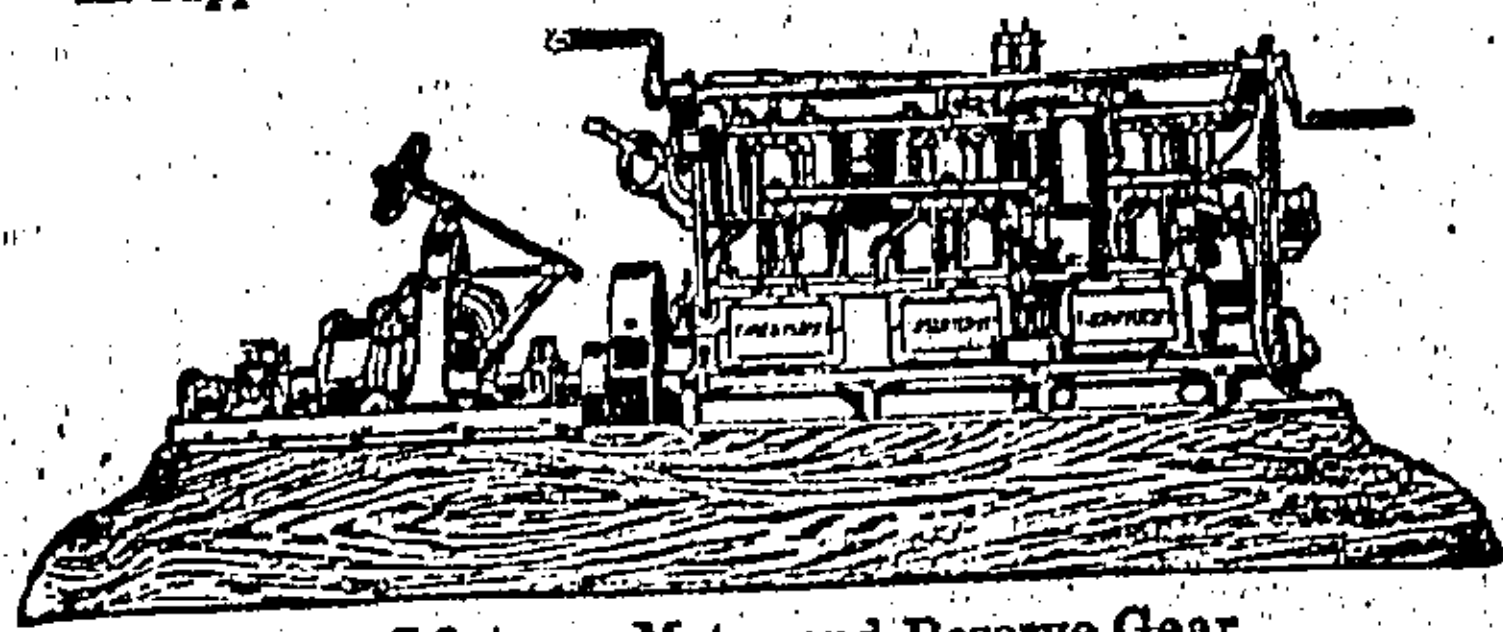
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
Colombo, Port Said	Deucalion	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	7, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	30, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Cardigan	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Tacoma & Portland	Shire	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	B. & S.	1, Oct.
V'ia, Seattle, Tacoma etc.	Oalcohas	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Seiyo M.	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'ile, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
V'ia, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	Chunsang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
V'ia, Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	30, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	30, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	29, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Shinchikun	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	30, Sept.
Tientsin and Weihaiwei	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Oct.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	1, Oct.
Sandakan	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Shanghai	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Esang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto	D. & Co.	7, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Japan	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	2, half S.
Java	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpinnas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanock	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 30th September

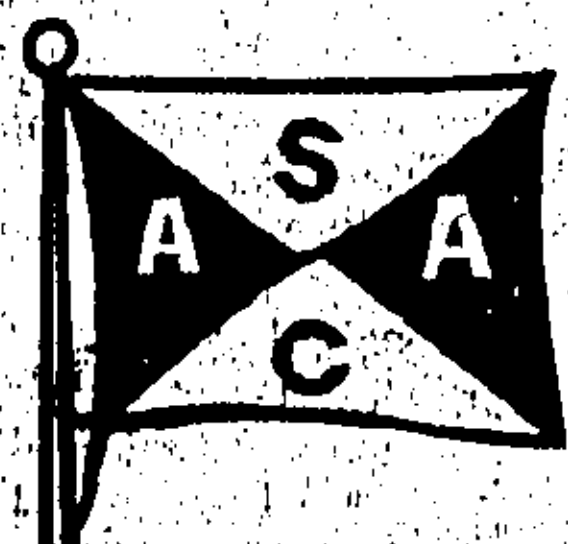
For Freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Europe	Polynesian
Australia	Tango Maru
San Francisco	Shabonee
Shanghai	Haiyang
Philippines	Kansu
	Chinhua

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessel.
America	Korea

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA arrived at Manila on the 24th instant at 4 p.m. and is expected to sail from that port for Hongkong Sunday afternoon and may be expected to arrive at this port at about noon on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd inst.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 3rd October and not on the 6th October as previously advised.

S.S. "DEIKE RICKMERS."

From Hamburg and Antwerp.

Consignees are informed that their Goods have been landed in Shanghai at the Eastern Wharf.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

FRED. BORNEMANN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4814, Walker, 12th inst. Singapore, 8th inst. Gen.—R. & S.	Shanai, Br. s.s. 1228, Simon, 17th inst.—Holbow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Bellef, Br. s.s. 650, T. A. Johnson, 18th inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	Kief, Br. s.s. 733, Amundson, 18th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.	Sultan van Koelei, Dut. s.s. 1419, E. R. Vries, 19th inst.—Tarakon, 12th inst. Fuel oil—A. P. Co.	Kwangshai, Chinese s.s. 1,536, Sangter, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—C. M. N. S. Co.	Tjmanock, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. O. J. L.	Laksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 20th inst.—Hongkong, 17th inst. Salt—J. M. & Co.	Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, W. Pickett, 20th inst.—Hongkong, 18th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.	Chih, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Ballast—B. & S.	Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Pool, 20th inst.—London, 9th ult. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kanaki, 20th inst.—Moji, 14th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyunari, 20th inst.—Camaran Bay, 16th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Y. Kaneda, 21st inst.—Wei Hai Wei, 15th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.	Kansu, Br. s.s. 1,143, Montman, 21st inst.—Keelung, 18th inst. Coal—Order.	Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,546, M. Yagi, 21st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.	Erivon, Br. s.s. 1,450, Neilson, 21st inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Rice—M. B. K.	Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 19th inst. Rice & Gen.—A. Buns.	Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,953, F. L. Davison, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Gen.—C. P. R.	Kjeld, Br. s.s. 910, Hellesco, 23rd inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rice—China.	Albiana, Br. s.s. 2,987, Wm. Dunbar, 23rd inst.—O. W. Tac, 17th inst. Coal—K. M. & Co.	Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,905, K. Hori, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Flour & Gen.—O. S. K.	Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura, 23rd inst.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.
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Inverlyde, Br. s.s. 3,114, Mansfield, 23rd inst.—Moji, 17th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Faurang, Br. s.s. 1,650, H. S. Malken, 23rd inst.—Sourabaya, 15th inst. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Shipcoats, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Omsion, 23rd inst.—Singapore, 16th inst. Coal Order.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Sanby, 23rd inst.—Singapore, 16th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 23rd inst.—Manila, 22nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Halmoo, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 25th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Granson, 25th inst.—Sydney, 25th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,865, H. Hinokuma, 25th inst.—Moji, 20th inst. Gen.—T. K. K.

Valetta, Br. s.s. 3,720, Mackie, 25th inst.—New Durban, 27th ult. Case oil—S. O. and Co.

Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Schouk, 25th inst.—Wei Hai Wei, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. and Co.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"ATHOLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON STEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORIGINARY STRENGTH	RISE OF TIDE, FEET	SPRINGS	SHIPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	140' top bottom	20'	5' 6"	.....	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	311'	24'	15' 6"	5' 6"	.....	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	20' 3"	14'	5' 6"	.....	.....
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	50'	12'	5' 6"	.....	.....
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	50'	12'	5' 6"	.....	.....
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Compass Dock	400'	50'	20'	5' 6"	.....	.....
ABERDEEN						
Hong Dock	420'	50'	15'	5' 6"	.....	.....
Lamont Dock	315'	50'	15'	5' 6"	.....	.....

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

FOR THE LADIES.

OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

TUNIC MODELS TO THE FORE—REMINISERS OF THE CRINOLINE PERIOD.

Have you seen the latest basque tunic models? They are very different from those imported the first of the season. The tunics have become regular peasant skirts, and the fuller they are gathered or pleated into the waist or basque the more fashionable the dress.

As for that little drop skirt that has hugged the ankles so tightly as to resemble pantaloons at times, and made the upper tunic seem of dorisive amples, this, too, has widened proportionately. There is plenty of room now to take a step as long as you wish.

Up goes this drop skirt to a startling shortness at times, while lower descends the tunic. The result in some of the Paris models that come under the head of the "dernier cri" is that the drop skirt has entirely disappeared. This leaves a short full skirt that might be called the direct descendant of the old time crinoline.

Corsets showing contours that followed nature's curves were also brought out in the spring and now that basques have gained such popularity it is probable that both corset and basque will have much more fitted lines in the autumn styles. The earlier season basque was rather on what we call "moyen age" lines—half fitted and of hip length. These have rivals now in the latest importations, which have a much shorter style of basque, and really resemble the basque fashions of the Third Empire, as one may verify by a study of the family daguerreotypes.

One of the prettiest styles of these crinoline days was the lace shawls, which find their replicas in the modern black Chantilly lace capes. These are ideal for a summer evening in or out of town. Over white dresses the pattern of the lace shows a delicate tracery. Chantilly lace or Chantilly net is used on the more pretentious afternoon and evening dresses, in rows of flounces, on the skirts of the white and putty coloured taffeta gowns which are a midsummer vogue.

Coming fashions are all reminders of former crinoline modes which reached their height while Eugenie was Empress of France. She was not responsible for this fashion, nor for the crude colourings by which that era of dress was so unfavourably known. "Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century" says of that time:—"The women's dress corresponded to the extravagances of their behaviour; crying colours, daring cut, masculine style of attire, men's paretots, men's collars and cravats and walking sticks. They wore military coats of yellow velvet with Chinese embroidery, red velvet mantles trimmed with black lace, black dresses with gold lace; they went back to the saracens of their great-grandmothers, and chose to have them of flame-coloured satin, studded with gigantic steel buttons or hung with cut glass; they indulged in bizzarries, as the Diana bodice, which left one shoulder uncovered; and added to their hair had to be red, like a cow's tail, and curled like a lap dog's 'en bouton frise' or 'en caniche'."

"The blame of this voluntary hideousness of dress has been laid on the Empress Eugenie. But all who saw her seem to have been agreed not only as to her beauty, but as to her grace and taste. She preferred soft colours—shades of pearl grey, sapphire blue, mauve, maize, and for her

evening toilettes, which Worth supplied, plain white." Fashion never repeats itself exactly, but on revival is modernized into a style that goes with present day ideas. So the crinolines of to-day, while it will contain a certain number of style details that will recall the silhouette of those days, need not necessarily call forth the worried protest of those, who, hearing the word "crinolines" immediately conjure up all its horrors.

There is no need for alarm; the same thing that has happened in seasons past will continue. Women of taste will choose and wear a gown or suit, even on these crinoline lines, that will be of captivating discretion, calling forth the approving glances of those very persons who have been shrieking protests. Women who are indifferent to dress, who think clothes a bore, or who are anxious to wear the newest and last creation regardless of whether it is suited to them or not, will vulgarize any new mode and give the critics just reason to complain.

Let us hope that all that is spoken, written and printed about dress in these days will at last make women realize that it is the essential that counts—this is, if they wish to have the reputation of being dressed with style and taste.

Evening and Tea Gowns. Lace is in tremendous vogue again for evening gowns, and with the re-appearance of the circular décolletage comes the graceful berthe, also shawl and fish-like arrangements of lace, that are remarkably becoming to stately women. Once more come the persistent rumours of the return of the crinoline, and certainly some of the newest dancing skirts are extremely full, and distended over frilled foamy petticoats; but there is as yet no indication of the characteristic "hoops," and the style is more reminiscent of the ballerina skirts of 1840 or thereabouts, many years before the crinoline was seen. These very full skirts, however, will be strictly reserved for evening wear.

As usual, with the advent of the country house season, the tea-gown is reinstated, most comfortable and becoming of garments to slip into when one is healthily tired after a long day in the open. Some of the simpler type are of the classic Greek order, loose-flowing robes of nylon or not or crepe de chine worn over a plain fourreau of taffetas or charmeuse; the tunic outlined with pearls, or milk-beads, or with a narrow gimp of dull gold or silver, and drooping to two points at back and front, from which dangle tiny tassels or gretots to match the trimming; the sleeves being of similar type. Others are of a more elaborate order, with dexterous, intricate draperies.

Useful Recipe. Mint Jelly.—Dissolve two tablespoons of acidulated gelatine in a cup of water. Season with half a teaspoon of orange marmalade and colour with a few drops of green colouring. Cut a medium sized lemon in thin slices and wash a few small but perfectly shaped mint leaves. Add enough more water to the gelatine to equal a pint. Pour into a mould, add the lemon slices and mint leaves and chill. Mint is usually recommended to be served with lamb, but it is equally fine with any cold meat. The orange marmalade may be purchased at any pharmacy; as may be the green colouring.

ALLEGED SEIZURE OF FURNITURE.

Suit for its Return.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazland, Lam Pui, Ho Wing, Ho Pao, Kan Au-kin, and Joe King-wan, engineers of 38, Saiwanho, employed in the Taikoo Dockyard, sued the Kwang Hing Firm, of Saiwanho, for the return of certain household furniture and wearing apparel taken away by the defendants and valued at \$192.43. The plaintiffs also claimed damages for the detention of the goods not exceeding \$807.57 the limit of the jurisdiction. In the alternative the plaintiffs claimed \$1,000 damages for wrongful conversion, including \$192.43, the value thereof as damages.

Mr. Hind, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Holmes, defended.

The case concerned the alleged seizure of the furniture belonging to the plaintiffs' mess, it being said that some of the goods had been sold by the defendants, while the majority of the plaintiffs were away from the colony on the occasion of a native festival.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MISSING CINNAMON.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Kong Wo Hing firm sued the Pak Po Lan Firm, claiming the return of six boxes containing fourteen pieces of cinnamon, alleged to have been wrongfully taken from 81, Connaught Road, or the sum of \$467.50, the value thereof.

Mr. Otto Kong-ang appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W.E.L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

The case for the plaintiffs was that they owed the defendants a small sum, and the plaintiffs' representative came to demand payment. The foks is charge of the plaintiffs' shop, knew nothing about it, but the defendants' representatives took away six boxes, two of which contained the fourteen pieces of cinnamon. The plaintiffs went to the Police Station about the matter, but the police refused to take a report, saying that the plaintiff should claim the return of their cinnamon in the Civil Courts.

Mr. Shenton said that since the writ had been issued he had written to his friend stating what his clients' position was. However, he had received no answer. His clients said that what was done was done without their authority. They offered to return the boxes, but denied that there was any cinnamon in them.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

A TEACUP STORM.

Red Hot Rake Brandished in Restaurant.

Two Chinese were charged this morning at the Police Court with assaulting a third at the Pak Shan Restaurant. The story told for the complainant was that a party of three foks went to the restaurant and ordered a meal. The complainant, when pouring out his tea, held the teapot so high that the tea splashed in his saucer over one of the others present. He remonstrated with the performance, and a fight ensued. The cook, who was busy down the stairs, also ran up with a red hot rake and in endeavouring to ward off a blow from the complainant was badly burned.

The first defendant was sent to prison for six weeks and the other was bound over.

TSINGTAU NEWS.

Plucky Act of Three Naval Men.

The Naval Board of Command made public on Friday afternoon the following report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Fleet, Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato Kato, that was received at the Navy Office at 11.30 a.m. says the *Kobe Herald* of September 21.

On the 18th inst. Lieut. Yamada and Sub-Lieut. Otsuki in a flying machine reconnoitred the inside of the Bay of Kiauchau and attacked the warships, the wireless station, power station, etc. with bombs and they ascertained that one of the bombs struck a big steamer in the bay. On the same day both Lieut. Wada and Sub-Lieut. Takebe, in another flying machine, flew above the principal waters of the entrance of the port and had a bird's-eye view.

The following announcement was made on Saturday afternoon by the War Office:

A force of the Imperial Japanese army under the protection of the Japanese fleet commenced their landing on Sept. 18 at a point in the neighbourhood of Laoshan Bay on the southern coast of Shantung. A portion of the Japanese cavalry occupied the railway station at Kiauchau early in the morning on Sept. 17 and at 8 a.m. On the same day they captured a train coming from the west. In the train was a gentleman calling himself the President of the Shantung Railway Company and he was detained in the train.

Laoshan-wan, where it is officially reported the Japanese troops landed on the 18th inst., is 12 miles from Tsimo and 26 miles from Tsingtau. As the place is so conveniently situated for the landing of the Japanese army, the Germans have taken great care, it is reported, to make difficult the landing of any Japanese troops there. A number of mines were set in the neighbouring waters and then the Germans were strictly guarding the place against the Japanese attempt at landing there. It is reported that the Japanese in attempting a landing were subjected to the enemy's attacks. But the Japanese fleet, despite the recent storm that raged there, effected their work of clearing these waters, until the landing of the Japanese became safe.

It was publicly announced that Lieut-General Mitsunomi Kamiwo is the commander-in-chief and Major-General Hanzo Yamanashi, the chief of staff of the Japanese attacking army against Tsingtau. Besides Major-General Banjiro Horiuchi is the commander of Brigade A, and Major-General Ryosui Yamada, the commander of Brigade B of the same army. Lieut-General Kamiwo was the commander of the 18th Division, and Major-General Yamada, the chief of staff of the same division.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers returned from the front is 32 in all. They arrived in Japan on the 15th inst. Eighteen were injured or bitten by horses and the others had suffered from sickness.

Shizuo Ishimaru, 3rd Class Warrant Officer, and Eibu Kiyoye, and Teizon Shibagaki, both First-Class sailors, on board the destroyer Kagero distinguished themselves on August 30 by braving the fire from the enemy's forts.

When the destroyer reached a certain point near Kiauchau Bay on that day, it found several mechanical mines afloat. The vessel tried to blow up the mines, but as it was in danger of making itself a target from the forts, it was going to lower a boat. Just then, these three sailors leaped into the sea, and by netting the mines together and attaching mechanical devices, succeeded in blowing them up, while an incessant fire from the

IMPERSONATION.

Chinese Who Posed as a Constable.

A further hearing was taken this afternoon, by Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, of the case in which a Chinese was charged with impersonating a constable, with demanding money with menaces, and with accepting a bribe to say nothing about an opium divan in Tokwanan Road Hunghom.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs Harding and Agassiz, defended.

The defendant said he went to an opium divan, the whereabouts of which he did not know, save that it was in Hunghom, to look for his brother. He denied demanding money to say nothing about the divan. He had been out of work for some time.

His Worship convicted the man on the charge of impersonating a constable but discharged him on the charge of demanding money by menaces.

The defendant was fined \$100 or in default three months' hard labour.

Arising out of the same set of circumstances a Chinese constable was charged with demanding money by menaces, accepting a bribe, and with misconduct as a constable.

His Worship in the previous case having held that monies handed over to the prisoners on police instructions were not obtained by menaces thought the first two charges would not succeed.

Inspector Lamont said the man was not a sworn constable, being only a seaman engaged for five years.

Prisoner was charged with accepting a bribe of \$1 while a public servant.

The case was adjourned to be taken by Mr. C. D. Melbourne.

MARINE OFFENCES.

Four Chinese Fined for Breaches of Regulations.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., two Chinese were fined \$25 each for unlawfully using their steam launch whistles for purposes other than those of navigation, at Aberdeen.

For casting their nets in the Harbour with a view to lifting things from the had, two Chinese boat people were each fined \$10.

A case in which a Chinese was charged with unlawfully being on board the s.s. Haiching without the permission of the master, was remanded for a week.

CROWN LAND SALES.

A sale of Crown land took place at the offices of the Public Works Department, this afternoon. Garden lot No. 46, adjoining Inland lot 1,942 Conduit Road, about 3,800 square feet, annual rental \$8, upset price \$190, was sold for \$100, to Mr. Little.

Quarry lots a15, a18, a23, and a24, Ngau Tau Kok, were put up, but there was not a bid.

Inland lot 2,087, sold at the upset price of \$1,632. The area was 6,525 square feet. Mr. C. E. Warren was the purchaser.

A Fast Run.

The s.s. St. Albans arrived in port this afternoon. She left Kobe at noon on the 23rd, inst. and Moji on the 25th, inst., accomplishing the run to port in the fast time of 3 days and 21 hours.

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DEVELOPMENT OF HANKOW.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN YANGTZE VALLEY.

A Far-Reaching Agreement Concluded.

Peking, Sept. 22. An agreement, which is likely to be of far-reaching value for the development of British enterprise in the Yangtze Valley, has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the Peking representative of the London house of M. Samuel & Co.

The agreement provides for a loan to be issued in a series of bonds as required, to be expended in the development of Hankow, the initiation of various enterprises required by the city of industrial importance to Hankow and the construction of a bridge or tunnel connecting the north bank of the Yangtze with Wuchang.

Further, the loan will be devoted to construct a bridge or bridges connecting Hankow and Hanyang, and a canal with the necessary bridges at the back of Hankow city between the Han and Yangtze rivers.

The sum to be expended in the improvement of Hankow city is estimated approximately at £10,000,000.

The agreement provides that the bonds shall be issued at the conclusion of the war at rates to be arranged in accordance with the market conditions then obtaining.

The agreement also provides for preference for British materials, having due regard to quality and price. The London house of Samuel & Co. are appointed agents for the supply of the materials required for execution of the contract.—*N. C. Daily News.*

FAR EASTERN FORCE.

The Shanghai Scheme Progressing Admirably.

The news became known yesterday, says the *N. C. Daily News* of Sept. 23, that a party of young Britons, who have offered their services to the War Office, are to leave for England on Friday afternoon. Their reason for leaving so early, and before the proposals put forward in Shanghai for the sending of a contingent of mounted men have evoked, is their desire to reach home as soon as possible. The main scheme, we understand, is progressing very favourably, and the departure of the party on Friday will in no way affect it. We understand that the party do not wish details to be made public at present, and we only mention the fact of their going because it has appeared elsewhere. Other particulars, including the names of the party, will be published in due course. We understand that the men, all of whom are in the best of condition and good horsemen, are prepared to take on any duties which may be assigned to them.

While steps are being taken to form a Far Eastern contingent of British volunteers, it may be mentioned, says the same journal, that there are many men in Shanghai who have positions here and are wanted in them, but who would throw up those positions to go home and serve if the country should be in urgent need of them. For the present they do not come forward, and their attitude is entirely reasonable. We understand that Sir Everard Fraser, H. M. Consul-General, is ready to send to the War Office a list of men who would serve in a case of urgency, provided they will send in to him their names, ages, military training (if any) and ability to ride or shoot or both. At present such urgency has not arisen. Meanwhile, these men might get together and try to improve in shooting and drill.

BRUSSELS.

"Empty Glory" for the Enemy.

Says the *Globe* of August 21.—The Allies have, as one writer expresses it, sacrificed a knight to save a queen. The Belgians have evacuated Brussels; which has now been officially occupied by the enemy; the Germans may gorge themselves on such "glory" as they can find in the achievement, but the fact remains that the ruthless invader has not conquered the Belgian capital. He has merely swallowed a bait.

It is quite possible that the Germans have still some unexpected strategical reason for their seemingly innocent entry into an apparent trap, but in the meantime we have the official assurance of the French Ministry of War that the German flank is now between two fires, i.e., between the strongly fortified positions of Antwerp in the north and Namur in the south. There is also a significant statement by a correspondent who has just left Brussels that "the French have re-taken Louvain." This, however, is quite unconfirmed. But the news of a victory for the Allies at Tirlemont must be regarded as highly important.

So far there is little further news of the fighting, which was yesterday officially described as being in progress along the whole line from Diest to Bale, but it is pointed out that the extreme right wing of the French has penetrated in a solid wedge between Metz and Strasbourg. So that while the Allies, in view of preconcerted strategy, are falling back on the extreme left, they appear to be pushing forward in a compensating movement on the right. This seems to suggest a strategic movement on a truly huge scale.

The Entry.

Paris, Aug. 21. It is announced officially here that the German cavalry occupy Brussels, and a large body of troops are backing them up. The Belgians retired on Antwerp without engaging the approaching army.

Between Two Fires.

Paris, Aug. 21. The following statement was issued here last night:—In conformity with the plan of defence, drawn up many years ago, the Belgian field army has retired to an entrenched camp at Antwerp. In the defence of Belgium Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable entrenched camp capable of holding out indefinitely, and is also, especially in the present circumstances, a base of operations from which the Belgian army can threaten the flank of the German army penetrating into Belgium and co-operate efficiently in the operations of the allied armies.

The Antwerp defences consist of three belts of fortifications, the efficiency of which is increased by the possibility of flooding large areas. The fortifications are very strong, the outer belt being entirely modern and having been only recently constructed. To besiege Antwerp the Germans would have to detach extremely large forces for months and bring up a considerable siege train. There is every reason to think that the Germans will not face this enterprise, which would greatly weaken their field armies. If they refrain from undertaking a siege they will have to cover themselves against the Belgian army.

The Liege forts are still holding out, and those at Namur, which are equally powerful, have not yet been attacked. The German situation is thus a difficult one, since they lack the first requirement of their march through Belgium, viz., a free passage by the Meuse route through Liege and Namur and inaction on the part of the Belgian army.—*Reuter.*

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Official Receiver to sell by Public Auction on

TO-MORROW,
the 29th September, 1914,
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at
"Beaconsfield" No. 1 Battery

A Quantity of Valuable
Household and Office Furniture
also

One Steel Safe (French Make)
Two Musical Boxes
One very fine Brass and Onyx
Mantel Clock

and
A Quantity of Japanese and
Chinese Silver-ware and Black-
wood, etc.

On view from Monday the
28th September.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TO-MORROW
the 29th September 1914 com-
mencing at 3 p.m. at "Beacons-
field" No. 1 Battery Path.

One Full Size English Bill-
iard Table by Thurston in line
condition with Accessories.

On view from Monday the
28th September.

Terms—As usual.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY
the 30th September, 1914 com-
mencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at
the Typhoon Refuge, Mong Kok
(for account of the concerned)

The following Steam-launches

"Hoi To"
Length 111' 6"
Breadth 21' 8"
Depth 8' 10"

Gross tonnage 159.32
Nett do 56.53

"Hoi Kong"
Length 75' 5"
Breadth 13' 5"
Depth 7' 6"

Gross tonnage 69.71
Nett do 47.41

"Hoi Hong"
Length 61' 5"
Breadth 12' 3"
Depth 6' 4"

Gross tonnage 38.34
Nett do 22.77

On view from Thursday, the
24th September 1914.

Terms—As usual.

N. B.—A Steam-launch will
leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on
the day of Sale to convey intend-
ing purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "SEIYO MARU"

From MEXICAN AND PERU-
VIAN PORTS

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersigna-
ture, and to take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 28th September at noon
will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense and delivery
must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered on 1st
October, will be subject to
rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged Cargo to be left on board
or in the Godown, and examina-
tion of same to be held on 3rd
October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed
on or before 8th October,
otherwise they will not be
recognised.

S. MORIMOTO

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

HIMROD'S

Olives Instant Relief.

No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, OR

ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy

a restorative power that is simply

uniquely its own.

It is the only remedy of its kind

that is guaranteed to cure.

It is the only remedy of its kind

that is guaranteed to cure.

It is the only remedy of its kind

that is guaranteed to cure.

It is the only remedy of its kind

that is guaranteed to cure.

It is the only remedy of its kind

that is guaranteed to cure.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE

CITY HALL

ON

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore R.H. Ansluther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold
Medals for winners and run-
ners-up of all weights. An
amateur boxing certificate will
be presented to every man
that takes part. Entries from
all bona fide amateurs scaling
all weights may be forwarded
to the honorary stewards,
Messrs. A. Rodger and W.
Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beck-
with, R.N.; Judges, Comman-
der Blackwood, R.N. & Mr.
Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 29th SEPT.

AND FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY
THE BLACK PANTHER.

A Thrilling & Sensational Drama of Court Life
(where Mr. Williams takes the Detective's Part.)

The Film is 3,000 ft. and in 3 parts.

Wednesday 30th Band Night

Friday 2nd. Sept. 1914.

Prince of Wales' Fund night

Monster Programme

Local Talent

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SATURDAY 3rd.—"VICTORY"

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.
Complete change of Programme

The powerful Coloured and Sensational drama.
"WITHIN THE LIONS' REACH"
in 3 Parts—5,000 Feet.

Will be Screened on Wednesday 30th September,
"A SILENT MESSENGER"
in 2 parts—3,000 feet.

Watch for
"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—8,000 feet

NOTICES



THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE

Embassy
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from
scrupulously selected and perfectly matured
tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are
for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting
men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based
upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF
25 AND 50 AND BOXES OF 100.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	21
" Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	18
" Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	22
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	33
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	26
" Sausages—Ngau Ohong	lb.	26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	12
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	12
" Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	14
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	22
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	12
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys—Ngau Yia	lb.	20
" Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	30
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	12
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set	120
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	27
" Saddle—	lb.	27
" Figs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	24
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Gau Keuk	lb.	16
" Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	16
" Head—Chu Tau	each	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	18
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	27
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	26
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	30
" Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Chu Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	lb.	12
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	27
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	27
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	27
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	22
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	32
Ducks—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	25
Geese—Ngo	lb.	33
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	27
" Hoibow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	24
Turkeys, Cook—Fai Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, " Na	lb.	45

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	17
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	16
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	24
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Chi Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	15
Dog Fish—Tit To Shu	lb.	12
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
" Freshwater—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Gardons—Chak Pak	lb.	45
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	15
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	23
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	25
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	32
Mop Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Octopus—Chai Yu	lb.	20
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	24
Pike—Ka Pau Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	40
Ray—Pai Pa Shu	lb.	12
Rock Fish—Shek Ki Kung	lb.	18
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	35
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	10
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	24
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	32
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	32
Soles—Tat Shu Yu	lb.	22
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	20
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	20
Turtle—small, fresh, water—Keuk Yu	lb.	64

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	lb.	20
" (Chetoo)—Tie Chui Ping Khe	lb.	20
" Small—Hoi Tong	lb.	20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3	
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3	
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	12	
Carambola—Yeung To	12	
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	8
" America—Kam Shan Liang Mung	lb.	8
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	30	
" Fresh	1	
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	8
" Sweet	1	
Pears, (American)—in San Shui Lay	1	
" (Canton), Cookia—Sha Li	10	
Peanuts—Fa Shang	12	
Persimmons Large—Hung Tsz	12	
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Fun Ti Po Lo	each	14
" 2nd—Chung-tang To Lo	10	
Plantain—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14	
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	12	
Walnuts—Hop To	12	
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	1	
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	1
Chenik	1	
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	1	
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	1	
" Sprout—Ah Chi	10	
" Long—Tau Kok	10	
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8	
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8	
" Red—Hung Ke	8	
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	10	
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14	
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	12
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	12	
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	30	
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	18	
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	12	
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10	
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8	
" old—Lo Keung	8	
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	15	
Indian Corn—Snk Mai	each	5
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1	
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8	
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35	
Muah Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each	1
Okra	lb.	12
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8	
" Green—Shang Chong	8	
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	8	
Parley—Kun Tai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	3	
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	1	
" Japan—Yut Pui Shu Tsai	3	
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8	
" Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	1	
" Tong Kwa	3	
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5	
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Weng	12	
Sage—Tse So	1	
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8	
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5	
Tomatoes—Fai Ke	8	
Taro—Wu Tau	6	
Turkey, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	5	
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	1	
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Tsai	4	
" (American)—Kwa Tsai	1	
Water Cress—Fai Yeung Tsai	15	
" Lily root—Lin Ng u	6	
Yams—Ts Shu	6	
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	1	
" Lau	1	

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	"
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	"
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary gives Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to interfere between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere* on Austrian troops; engagements ensue. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Brigade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Berlin continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Przemysl; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.
- August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.
- August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector-General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.
- August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary

for War. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* in Luxemburg. German asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. It firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg, owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ombia; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Humillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front; Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Malhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along V. Dina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Lusatitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Lozen dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malmes, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed. Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$257,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rymnikoff and approach within 20 miles of Limburg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume; 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. It is announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compienne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplanes appear over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 30; wounded, 67; missing, 85. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Limburg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailica. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compienne and Sedan districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Meuse. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Com-

mons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Meuse; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them, German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshofen, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. German evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat; and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

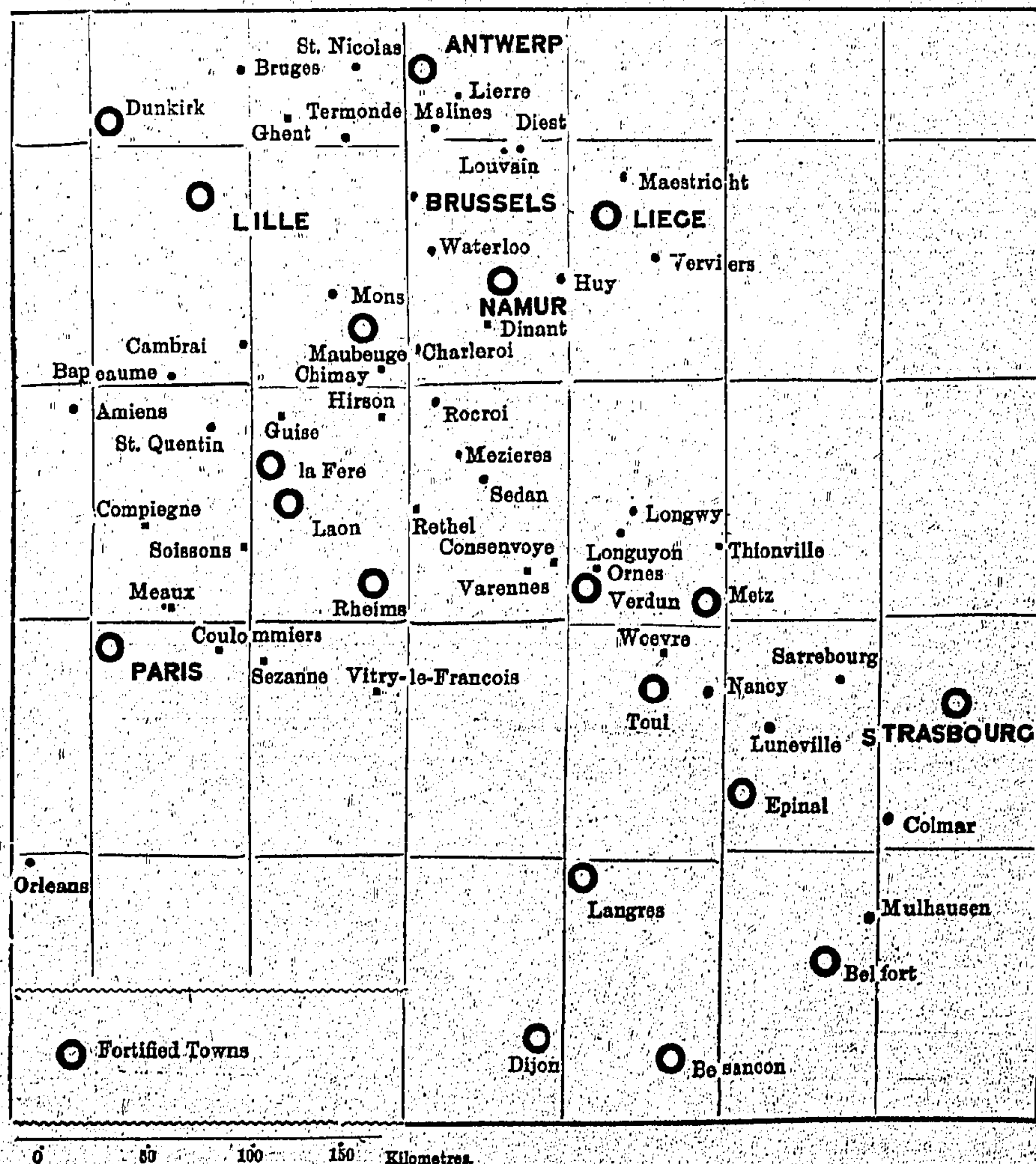
Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops, and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are entrenched and have made violent attacks in Vosges, and to the north-east of Verdun, in the direction of Mouilly and Dompreire, but have been repulsed.

THE BATTLE OF THE GUNS.

The Reported Advantages of France.

Modern battles have ceased to be bodily combats and have become artillery duels. The French were the first to perceive it as soon as smokeless powder and repetition rifles made their appearance, says the *Manchester Guardian*. It was obvious to them that these inventions were bound to "empty" the battlefields and do away with close formations. Henceforth the attacks were to be delivered by loosely formed lines, now leaping like grasshoppers and then seeking shelter or throwing themselves down on the ground until they advanced sufficiently to make a bayonet assault. This necessitated a change also in artillery tactics. The target having practically disappeared, all artillery could do now was to sweep the battlefield with fire and shower upon its various zones a whirlwind of shrapnel so as to make it untenable. For this a quickfiring artillery gun was required, and to the invention of it the French turned their attention.

The result of the long labours was the famous gun of 1897, the so-called 75 millimetre or simple 75 gun, the pride of the French army. Its inventor was Major Deport, at that time director of the construction works at Puteaux and now director of a private armaments firm, and it remains to this day the most superb field gun in existence, with the exception of the improved Deport model now adopted by the Italian army.

The French Strategem. The Germans come considerably later in the field, and they fell the victim of a clever ruse on the part of the French military authorities. They had naturally been watching very closely what the French were doing and were trying to imitate them. This misplaced curiosity the French deftly turned to account. Before Deport another officer at the Puteaux works, Captain Ducros, had been experimenting with a new gun in which the French Ministry of War took an interest. Though an advance upon the old breech-loaders, it nevertheless did not solve the desired problem. It could fire some four or five projectiles a minute, but it was heavy, with a nasty recoil, and its initial velocity was too great. The gun was ultimately discarded in favour of the Deport model, but in order to confound the German enemy General Deloye, who was the head of the artillery workshop at Puteaux, pretended to have adopted the Ducros gun, surrounded it by transparent secrecy, and so well carried out the game that not only the German authorities but even the greater part of the French artillery officers were convinced that it was the Ducros gun with which the French army was going to be equipped.

The result was that the Germans who had really been the discoverers of the initial principle on which the Deport construction was based discarded them and set to work to construct a German Ducros gun. Their efforts were crowned with success, and at the

very moment when General Deloye threw off the mask and presented all the batteries with the new field gun the Germans completed at an expenditure of some £12,000,000 the rearmament of their artillery with an imitation of the discarded Ducros model.

The sensation was immense. For a time the Germans tried to belittle the Deport gun and to extol their own, but gradually the idle talk died away, and in 1905 the chief armaments makers having put their heads together, a conversion was effected of the German gun so as to approach it to a quick firer. That in view of the enormous expenditure just incurred was, indeed, the only thing possible, and thus at the present moment the German, too, possesses a modern gun, which, however, is in every respect inferior to the French. It is heavier, less mobile, requires more attention, has a lower initial velocity.

The German Counterstroke. Laid this been the comparative state of the artillery of both armies throughout the plight of the Germans in the present war would indeed be very great. But the Germans are not a people to allow themselves to be easily outclassed and in order to retrieve the balance in the field gun they have adopted two other types in which they surpass the French. The first is the heavy gun, the application of which in modern battle was first shown by ourselves during the Boer War when we brought to bear against the enemy our navy guns. The German heavy guns, of which no fewer than 112 batteries already existed two years ago, have a much longer range and fire a much heavier shell than any of the existing field guns and are intended for the special purpose of destroying the enemy's field artillery at the commencement of an engagement. This is expressly laid down as a guide in the German military text books.

Another type of gun is the mortar, whose projectiles describe a curve. A field gun is only useful on a plain uninterrupted by hill or other cover, yet in one case at least out of three (either the battle field is not a plain or the firing battery has to hide itself behind a cover. It is in these cases that a mortar firing at an angle becomes highly useful. The Germans have of late been introducing it at the rate of 52 pieces to a corps.

Opium Smuggling. The Governor-General of Anhui has wired to the Central Government reporting that upon investigation it has been discovered that some of the employees of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway trains are in the habit of smuggling opium. The Ministry of Communications has been ordered to warn the employees against the practice.

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consigned letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consigned letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas mail minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The service to Tientsin is suspended.

The Korea, with the American Mail, leaves Manila on Sunday afternoon and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

Korea, American, 29th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Thursday 1st. — Per TANGU MARU, 29th Sept., 8 a.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Portland & Seattle—Per DEN OF ULR, 29th inst., 10 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—(Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.—Per POLYNESIAN, 29th inst., 11 a.m.
San Francisco, U. States, South America, & Canada—Per SHABONEE, 29th inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 29th Sept., noon.
Philippine Is.—Per CHIN HUA, 29th Sept. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Thursday 1st. — Per TANGU MARU, 30th Sept., 8 a.m.
Hohow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 30th Sept., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per CHIPSHI, G, 30th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea, via Thursday 1st.—Per TAIYUAN, 30th Sept., 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 30th inst., 1 p.m.
Straits & India via Calcutta—Per KWONGSANG, 30th inst., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Oct.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria & Tacoma—Per CHICAGO MARU, 1st Oct., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 1st Oct., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 2nd Oct., noon.
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 2nd Oct., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 3rd Oct.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 3rd Oct., 4 p.m.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai P. O. at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th October.)

TUESDAY, 6th Oct.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 6th Oct., 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.O. & Seattle—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 6th Oct., 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manilla, Balboa, Colon, Calcutta, Africa, India, Ceylon, and Coronal—Per SEIYO M., 6th Oct., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,414, R. Takeda, 28th inst.—Manila, 23rd inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,424, Richard, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Polynesian, Fr. s.s. Sattines, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 25th inst., Gen.—M. M.

Kinjo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,337, R. Tsuda, 27th inst.—Moji, 26th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, S. W. Eady, 26th Sept.—Shanghai, 22nd Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Ross, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 22nd Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Shansi, Br. s.s. 1,228, Simons, 27th Sept.—Hongkong, 24th Sept., Coal—B. & S.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 27th inst.—Amoy, 26th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 743, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Hohow, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Yei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,933, Itain, 26th Sept.—Wakamatsu, 25th Sept., Coal & Gen.—M. B. K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 742, Ch. Le Cheralier, 26th Sept.—Pakhoi, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Don of Ahrie, Br. s.s. 3,735, Thomson, 26th Sept.—Manila, 23rd Sept., Gen.—Order.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Deguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 24th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,954, Watters, 27th Sept.—Singapore, 26th Sept., Case oil—D. & Co.

Kailong, Br. s.s. 937, H. Mathias, 28th inst.—Hohow, 24th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Jones, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst., Rice—B. & S.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas Doyle, 26th inst.—Kwangyen, 24th inst., Stone—S. T. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,228, Shano, 27th inst.—Tientsin, 21st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

September 27.

Loongang for Manila
Foonhing for Calcutta via Singapore
Tijliwong for Japan via Yokohama
Phamph for Saigon
Haiching for Foochow via Amoy
Bourbon for Saigon
Nikko Maru for Japan via Nagasaki
Daigi Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
Sungkiang for Haiphong via Pakhoi
Dunrio for Hongkong
Glenfalloch for Singapore via Swatow
Drafer for Bangkok via Swatow

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 26.

Halmun for Swatow
Foonhing for Calcutta via Singapore
Haiching for Foochow via Amoy
Albiana for Canton

September 28.

Eaviken for Hongkong
Shansi for Canton
Sik R. Awrey for Chinwantao
Kira Maru for Bombay via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Halyang from Amoy et c.—Dr & Mrs E. R. Smith.

Per s.s. Tangu Maru for Hongkong—Mrs S. Kato, Miss Landon, S. Okabe, Rev & Mrs N. C. Pope, Mrs E. E. Paterson, Miss M. M. Smith, Mrs F. M. Smith, J. W. White, Mrs A. E. Wright, Mrs F. B. Babs, Rev & Mrs P. Jenkins, Mrs K. Murakami, Mr & Mrs K. Tachibana.

Per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Shanghai—Mr & Mrs P. Milne, Misses R. Maun, Sam Coo-yow, Messrs E. A. Berry, Y. Fujii, O. A. Kelly, W. O. Nell, J. Nomura, E. M. Fillion, K. Uyeno.

Per s.s. Nikko Maru from Sydney, etc.—Dr E. J. Stuckey, Mrs F. H. Stuckey, Master F. Stuckey, Master Stuckey, Miss E. Stuckey, Miss H. Stuckey, E. Burcoyne, Mrs Burcoyne, Miss Burcoyne, Master Burcoyne, Miss Christenson, Miss Macrae, Miss E. Kelly, Roseman, Capt. Matthew, Andrews, Mrs Shand, Dr Alfred Holt, W. E. Candy, Mrs J. W. Gregory, Miss Gregory, W. J. Reid, Mrs W. J. Reid, Mrs Shokuroy, Mrs & M. S. Symington, Dr J. H. Mirroy, E. S. Shokuroy, E. S. & Mrs & Master Kent.

Per s.s. Hanchow from Tientsin—Mr & Mrs Palmer, Mr Campbell, Mr Anderson.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fondou, Haddock, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 10.10—Pressure changes since yesterday are small.

The anticyclone is now central over Mid-Japan.

The typhoon to the east of N. Luzon appears to be filling up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood..... N. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel..... The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook..... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan..... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

25th Sept., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	29.55			ws	2
Nemuro	6a	30.13			n	1
Hakodate	6a	30.13			n	1
Kobe	6a	30.09			n	1
Nagasaki	6a	30.09			n	1
Kagima	6a	30.10			nne	1
Osaka	6a	30.04			e	1
Naha	6a	29.99			ese	1
Ishijima	6a	29.91			e	3
Chafu	6a	30.04			ene	1
Whaiwai	6a	30.15	63	83	ws	2
Hankow	6a					
Ichang	6a					
Kiukiang	6a					
Changsha	6a	30.11	69		nne	1
Shanghai	6a	30.06	69		nne	3
Outlaw	6a	29.93	78		nne	2
Sharp P.	6a	29.91	77		nne	2
Amoy	6a	29.97	77		nne	2
Swatow	6a	29.95	74		nne	1
Taihou	6a	29.93			e	5
Taihou	6a	29.93			e	0
Taihou	6a	29.93			e	0
Kobun	6a	29.93			n	8
P'lores	6a	29.93			n	4
Canton	6a	29.98	70		n	2
H'kong	6a	29.92	75		n	2
Gap Rock	6a	29.88			n	4
Macao	6a	29.91	72		n	1
Whitow	6a					
Pakhoi	6a					
Hohow	6a	29.90	75		ws	3
Phullen	6a	29.92	75		nne	4
Tourane	6a	29.89	75		nne	2
C. St. J.	6a	29.89	75		nne	2
Apurri	6a	29.82	74		ese	1
Manila	6a	29.82	74		e	1
Legaspi	6a	29.81			sw	1
Helo	6a	29.81			sw	1
Bacolod	6a	29.82			s	1
Cebu	6a	29.82			w	2
Labuan	6a					

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 25.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o overcast, c drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, w visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day. On date On date at p.m. at a.m. at p.m. at a.m.

Barometer 29.92 29.89 29.89 29.89
Temperature 77 78 78 78
Humidity 77 78 78 78
Wind Direction ENE NE ESE
Force 2 1 3 3
Weather ad 0 0 0 0
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest temp at temperature on the 25th 77
Lowest temp at temperature on the 25th 71
E.K. Observatory, 27th September.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	no'n 10th Oct.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collier	about 10th Oct.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	about 13th Oct.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKO	Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	about 17th Oct.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For	Steamers	To sail
MARSEILLE via PORTS	Polynesian	TUESDAY, 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Chili	5th October.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Colombo, for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent.

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OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 11000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

KOREA	Sailing TUESDAY	6th Oct. at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	TUESDAY	13th Oct. at 1 p.m.
CHINA	TUESDAY	27th Oct. at noon
MANCHURIA	TUESDAY	3rd Nov. at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morrell, the world-famous caterer. Large stater